The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI....NO. 4797.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1867.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 9 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Italian Prince Humbert to Marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The Pope About to Appeal to the Catholic Powers for Aid.

The Turkish Forces to Evacuate Servia.

ITALY.

Matrimonial Alliance Between Italy and Austria.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Feb. 9.

HUMBERT, the Crown Prince of Italy, and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Archduchess of Austria.

The Pope About to Appeal to the Catholic Powers.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic Powers to sustain him.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Letter from Garibaldi.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

A letter from GARIBALDI is published to-day in Venice, expressing sympathy for the suffering Cretans.

The Turks to Evacuate Servia.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 9.

An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 9—Noon.

Consols for Money	91 3-16
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72 15-16.
Erie Shares	40
Illinois Central Shares	81

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 9—Noon.

The Cotton market opens strong, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Prices, however, are unchanged, Middling Uplands being still quoted at 14½d.@14¾d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 9—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed firmer. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at the extreme price of the morning, 14¾d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market remains steady and without change in rates. Mixed Western (American) Corn is still quoted at 40s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined 1s. ℔ cwt. Sales were made to-day at 50s. The demand for Beef is brisk with sales of Prime India Mess at 125s. ℔ tierce.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Feb. 9—Evening.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing the mail, sailed for Liverpool.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The King, the People and the Army—Rumored Alliance between France and Italy with Reference to Future Wars—The Negotiations with Rome—Lord Russell's Visit to Italy—Art Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

The wish which the King has more than once expressed, that the army may be kept up, finds very general sympathy. Although the army has not had the good fortune to win great successes, it has in it much excellent material and is animated by the true spirit. Both King and people are justified in their admiration and affection for the army, for its shortcomings, as well as those of the navy, have been owing more to the blunderings of officers than to any lack of valor in the men. The nation looks forward to the time when, in the adjustment of questions still pending in Europe, Italy will be called to play a part, and then the military honor, which has been more than once wounded, may be vindicated, and the natural desire of the people for a little military glory may be gratified.

Military discipline, both in a sanitary and moral point of view, is good for a people. We make a distinction between discipline, or military training, as a part of physical education, and the life of the camp in time of actual war, when there is opportunity for more or less license. There is probably less immorality among the same number of men governed by the strict rules of the barracks, than there is in the life of greater liberty outside. The soldiers are obliged to keep themselves clean, to respect their officers, to respect each other, and to preserve a manly bearing. The good soldier is respected and loved by the civilian. The flower and sap of Italian youth are, or have been, in the regular or volunteer army. We do not mean the flower and sap which make so large a part of the life of cities, but the flower and sap of the forests and the fields. In looking at the priests of Italy—and they seem to be almost as numerous as the soldiers—one wishes that they might be subjected to a sort of military discipline, so as to get them into habits of greater decency in the care of their persons. If they were half as clean as the soldiers they would be respected much more than they are by the people. Their half-washed faces; beards cut not more than once a week; untidy clothes, unbrushed and covered with spots made by their dirty habit of snuff-taking, altogether makes them offensive, if not positively disgusting, to those who love propriety.

On Sunday last the King left Florence for Turin, where, during his stay, a series of public and private parties will be given. Before setting off, the Sovereign received a deputation from the Lower Chamber of Parliament, which presented the address of that body, in response to the speech from the Throne, at the opening of the session. On receiving the address the King said a few words, to which some are disposed to give undue importance. The words of VICTOR EMMANUEL, happily, are not those of an Absolute Sovereign, but of one who has shown himself always the faithful executor of the popular will. The King spoke to the point when he said: "There remain now but two serious questions to be resolved; that of the finances and that of Rome. We should give our particular attention to the finances, but I hope that the difficulties that we now see in that quarter, may be soon overcome, if we only learn how to make sacrifices. As to the question of Rome, that also is one of great importance; but it must not make us anxious beyond measure; because it is only a question of time, and I do not doubt that time will solve it in conformity with the national wishes."

Although nothing is positively known by the general public, yet the belief prevails that the Emperor NAPOLEON has already taken some steps by which the alliance of Italy is secured to France in the event of new and perhaps not distant wars. All sorts of stories are put in circulation in connection with the alleged arrangement, one of the most unreasonable of which is that the Emperor, through Gen. FLEURY, has promised to give back the little province of Nice, to satisfy the Italians, and more particularly the friends of GARIBALDI. Certainly these have never forgiven the act which gave away the cradle of the republican chief and turned the first of Italian patriots and citizens into a subject of the French Emperor.

Parliament has done little since its reunion a week ago, after the long recess. Signor SCIALOJA is to present this evening his report of the state of the finances of the kingdom; and better or worse, this country will at least know how it stands. An arrangement has been made with a Belgian banking-house by which, on the payment to the Italian Government of the enormous sum of 600,000,000 of francs, the entire control of the sale of the ecclesiastical benefices of the Kingdom of Italy is obtained.

Although Signor TONELLO in his journey to Rome has not opened the *via triumphalis* to VICTOR EMMANUEL, he has paved the way to a better understanding. The concessions given and obtained touching the Bishops are insignificant, compared with the success which has attended the efforts to soften the spirit of hostility which has all along been so bitter. Signor TONELLO will remain for an indefinite period at Rome, and may possibly be made the permanent representative of the Italian Government at that Court.

The Holy Father has shown his ingratitude to our English friends for the good offices which they were ready to thrust upon him, by shutting up the place of public worship of the Scotch Society, which has been tolerated without a word of complaint for about six years. A law has for a long time existed prohibiting heretical worship within the walls of Rome, except in quarters occupied by the Ministers of foreign States. Our countrymen at Rome formerly held their worship in one of the rooms of the Embassy, but for some time past a room in another part of the city has been used. If this law is applied to us, our people will be obliged to seek once more the shelter offered by the Ministerial residence.

The English Lord RUSSELL has gone back to his country, and with him the other English politicians, so many of whom have recently been in Italy. Very little attention was paid here to Lord RUSSELL at first, but after that good obliging soul, GARIBALDI, gave him a letter, which immediately went into the newspapers, and which was a sort of certificate of character, some feeble demonstrations were made in his honor. The truth is, Englishmen are not liked in Italy any more than they are in Germany; and while the newspapers may talk about "moral influence" still exercised here, that of England has fallen pretty low. Moral influence is gained by sacrifices made or services rendered in moments of great strait, and not by sweet words spoken when all is going on well.

The French steamers between the United States and Europe threaten to take the "wind out of the sails" of the other lines. Letters and newspapers from America by the *St. Laurent* were delivered in Florence in thirteen days from New-York. And what has taken place this week may occur again, or be even improved upon. By way of Brest, the centre and south of the Continent is made a day or two nearer to New-York than by the English route.

The numerous projects set on foot for monuments to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war, have stimulated the inventive talent of our artists abroad as well as at home. I have seen a number of designs for such monuments, to be submitted for competition or made with reference to demands yet to be put forward. A great field has suddenly been opened for the exercise of creative power in art, and we are about to enter upon a period of monumental history which will leave some tokens worthy, it is to be hoped, of the heroic acts of which our country has been the theatre. I shall refer to such plans from time to time as they are matured, and may be presented to my attention. Art interests us Americans more and more, and its development will not fall behind the progress which the country makes in opulence, luxury and culture. It is gratifying to observe that the art talent of America is equal to the rapidly increasing demands which are made upon it.

Mr. BALL has nearly completed the statue of EDWIN FORREST, some time since commissioned by several admirers of that actor in Philadelphia and New-York. I believe it is destined to go to the former city, to ornament some public room there. The figure is of what is called heroic size; that is, somewhat larger than the natural, but not colossal, or beyond eight feet in height. Both as a likeness of the original, and an ideal creation, the work must be pronounced a great success. The actor is represented in one of his classical parts, that of Coriolanus, and the imposing bulk of the man, and the Roman costume, give to the figure an air of genuine majesty. An uninformed spectator would, at the first glance, accept it as the representation, not of a dramatic, but of a real hero. And the illusion is one not to be easily dissipated, for the artist has displayed such admirable skill in managing the elements which the subject has furnished him, as to substitute for the sentimental heroism of the stage a dignity which may be called historic.

Our people are full as much disposed as they should be to bestow classical honors upon those who are conspicuous in our own time, and to neglect the distinguished dead, who are more worthy of monuments. ANGELICO.

The Missouri and Kansas Legislatures.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 9.

A concurrent resolution to amend the State Constitution by striking out that portion referring to the qualification of lawyers, preachers and others, was tabled in the House yesterday.

A concurrent resolution requesting the Postmaster-General to restore the river mail route between St. Louis and Keokuk, recently discontinued, was passed.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed a bill taking away all right of dower from widows residing in that State whose husbands die in the State; also a bill to allow the redemption of land sold for taxes, by paying six per cent. interest, instead of twenty-five per cent. as now provided.

FRED. DOUGLASS delivered another lecture last night to a large audience in the city. The colored Baptists of his city have established a monthly organ.

Last night was one of the coldest of the season, and the thermometer marked zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

Marble's Bust of President Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 9.

HENRY MARBLE's bust of President LINCOLN is to be inaugurated at noon of the 12th inst. at the Academy of Music. Gov. BRAMLETTE is expected to preside. A eulogy will be delivered by Ex-Attorney-Gen. SPEED.

A letter has just been received from President JOHNSON declining to attend in consequence of a pressure of public business, but expressing his warmest sympathy with those who render this just tribute to the memory of a great and good man.

The steamer *Argonaut*, recently wrecked, has been raised and sold at auction for $4,000.

One ton of pig lead, the first production of Franklin County, was received here to-day.

Weather cold. Business almost suspended by the heavy snow. The mercury fell last night from 56° to 36°.

Letting of Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Contracts.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad has let eight miles of heavy work from Coal Creek to Powell's Valley, crossing Waldron's Ridge and including the approaches to a tunnel of twelve hundred feet, to ROBERT BIRD and THOMAS STEERE, experienced contractors, who engage to complete the work by the first of March, 1868. The next section of ten miles will be let in March, and the tunnel contract as soon as the approaches can be opened. Daily trains now run to Clinton, and will reach the Coal Banks, thirty miles from Knoxville, in July next.

The Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Senate passed a bill to organize six regiments of State militia—four cavalry and two infantry, and also two companies of light artillery. The House joint resolution to amend the Constitution to strike out the word white, was amended so as to allow electors to vote in favor of striking out the word male, also to make intelligence the basis of suffrage after 1872. The House will probably concur.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Mr. WILLEY presented the petition of citizens of Harper's Ferry, for the passage of the bill for the sale of Government property.

VICTIMS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

Mr. YATES presented the petition of the widow of one of the men killed in the New-Orleans riot for a pension; and in doing so expressed the hope that every sufferer by that horrible massacre would be cared for by the Government of the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DIXON asked to correct an error in transmitting his proposed Constitutional Amendment to the Press. The second sentence of the first section had been omitted, he said. The section reads as follows:

The Union under the Constitution is and shall be perpetual. No State shall pass any law or ordinance to secede or withdraw from the Union, and any such law or ordinance shall be null and void.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported from Finance Committee the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the contingent expense of the House for the present fiscal year, which was read three times and passed.

THE LATE CLERK OF THE SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution appropriating money to pay the funeral expenses of the late WILLIAM HICKEY, Clerk of the Senate, which was passed.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 500 extra copies of the report of Admiral DAVIS on inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Darien, with accompanying maps, which was passed.

THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of transferring the publication of the debates in Congress to the Government printing office, or of letting contracts out to the lowest bidder under sealed proposals.

Mr. CRESWELL objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it goes over.

REPORT OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of Gen. SCHOFIELD's report on the improvement of Rock Island, Illinois. Adopted.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President and Acting President, had any legal or Constitutional authority to appoint Provisional Governors in the rebellious States.

The resolution could only be considered to-day by unanimous consent. Mr. JOHNSON objected, and it goes over.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to change the place of holding the United States Circuit Courts in Rhode Island, which was passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Indian Affairs to the War Department, which provides that from and after the 1st day of July next the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervision and appellate powers and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that the commanding officer of each Military Department shall be a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for such Department, and shall detail officers as Indian agents, said Superintendents and Agents to perform the duties by law now imposed upon such officers, and without additional pay; that the Secretary of War shall detail an officer, not below the rank of Brigadier-General, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of this bill, cause a thorough inspection of all the Indian tribes, and a general examination of their condition and business affairs with the Government, their treatment, &c.; the report upon the same to be through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of War, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INVENTION FOR MARKING LETTERS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay $100,000 to the owner or owners of the letters patent granted to MARCUS P. NORTON, of Troy, N. Y., for invention for marking letters, &c., and on the cancellation of postage stamps thereon, said sum to be compensation for the past and future use of the patent, and for which the transfer of the same is to be made to the United States.

PREVENTION OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to amend and simplify the relation to the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, providing the details for the government of the department, and providing penalties to prevent prize-fighting, &c., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill introduced by him a few days since, authorizing the towns and cities on the public lands in California and Nevada, not subject to entry at the time of settlement, to enter their cities at the minimum price of $1 25.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, excepting from the operation of the bill all military reservations. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The unfinished bill of yesterday, which was the League Island Naval Depot Bill, was then taken up, but on motion of Mr. GRIMES was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Senate to consider bills from the Military Committee.

THE BANKRUPT BILL RECONSIDERED.

Mr. WILSON called for a vote on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt Bill was rejected. The vote was taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wilson, Yates—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Wade, Williams—14.

So the vote by which the bill was rejected was reconsidered, and the question now is, shall the bill pass.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone further consideration of the subject, and the motion was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The day having been set apart by resolution for the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Senate considered and passed bills of the following titles: To amend an act authorizing the construction of a jail in the District of Columbia. To incorporate the Howard University. To allow the trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church to convey certain real estate. A bill to incorporate the Pharmaceutical Association of the District of Columbia. A bill to protect the rights of married women in the District of Columbia was discussed and laid over. A bill to authorize special juries in the District of Columbia, was discussed and laid over.

NATIONAL CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company was passed.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to present the bill to admit Nebraska to the Secretary of State, with a certificate of its passage through both Houses over the President's veto.

WASHINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An act concerning the Fire Department at Washington, giving the right to occupy, during the pleasure of Congress, the building they now occupy, was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Tuesday evening, after 7 P. M., was set apart for further consideration of District bills.

PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill to provide for a temporary increase of pay to army officers was recommitted to the Military Committee, and the Senate then, at 4 P. M., went into Executive Session.

After a short time spent in executive session, the doors were reopened for legislative session.

POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill to amend the Postal laws, which was passed, and goes to the House. The first section modifies the existing schedule of charges for postal money orders, and makes the charges as follows: For an order not exceeding $10, 10 cents; more than $10, but not exceeding $30, 15 cents; more than $30, 25 cents. It increases the compensation of Deputy Postmasters for issuing money orders, from one-eighth to one-fourth per cent.; section 2 authorizes the reissue of a lost money order, upon presentation of satisfactory proof of loss, and no fee shall be charged for such reissue; section 3 punishes with five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine the counterfeiting of a money order; section 4 authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and one additional fourth-class clerk for that branch of the service, and fixes the compensation of Superintendent of Money Orders at $3,000 per annum; section 5 authorizes the appointment of a Superintendent of Dead Letters, at an annual salary of $3,000.

Section 6 authorizes the employment of a Superintendent of Domestic Mails and a Superintendent of Inspection, each to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum; also a clerk to be in charge of mail-bags, locks and keys, at a salary of $2,000, and an assistant topographer at a salary of $1,800. An additional section declares that letter-carriers shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Deputy Postmaster, not to exceed $1,000. Another section makes it the duty of postmasters to return uncalled-for letters when the address of the writer appears on the face, charging ordinary postage.

THE DEATH OF HON. HENRY GRIDER.

The Clerk of the House announced the proceedings and adjournment of that body in token of respect to the memory of the late Mr. GRIDER, of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS delivered a eulogy on the life and character of deceased.

The customary resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Expenditures, asked leave to make a report, in part, of the investigation into the affairs of the Boston Custom-house, which he asked to have printed.

Mr. PRUYN, a member of the Committee, objected, stating that he had not had time to examine the report.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS from the Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. BANKS being entitled to the floor, said that it had been his first intention to support the bill, but that on reflection it seemed to him necessary to withhold his vote from it. He believed that the States lately in rebellion were still States. They had been made States by the action of the people and of the General Government, and they could never cease to be States until the General Government had consented to that condition. That consent had never been given. There was nothing in the theory of the international law, or of the fact, which deprived that section of the country of its legal existence as States. Congress had by many acts from 1861 to the close of the war deprived the people of those States of their right to cooperate in the Government of the country; therefore, the case, as it stood, left the States a recognized legal existence, and the people at present without power to participate in the Government under which they live. He understood the condition of the people to be this: In international law there were three conditions of a State; one a state of peace; one a state of war; and the third a state of siege. The latter was the condition of the people of those States. It was not peace; it was not war; it was a state of siege. He regretted to speak of the pending measure as he should do. It seemed to him that any bill which placed these States under military or martial law was proper, and he should not object to any act proposed for that purpose. It made a frame of Civil Government to be administered by the regular army without any restriction or limit of power, except the discretion of the regular army. The regular army, in administering that power, was to be without responsibility to the Constitution, to the Congress or the people of the country, but was to be responsible only to the commander of the army. He had another objection to the bill. There was not a word or line in the body of the bill that limited its operation or that looked to the establishment of any other Government than that of the Regular Army. His experience compelled him to say that he did not think the administration of the officers of the Regular Army would tend to the establishment of a Republican Government. He had never known even a tendency to the recognition of the rights of the people of republicanism or of democracy through the intervention or administration of the Regular Army, and he did not believe if this bill should be passed with its unrestricted and unlimited power, it would have any other effect than to crush out the spirit of loyalty and the spirit of republicanism so far as it had any existence in those States. His belief was that the hope of reconstruction of this country and the restoration of republican government throughout the land was in the masses of the people—the uneducated, the poor, the powerless masses of the people of those States. He believed that the influence of the regular army would be with the aristocracy and against the democracy, and thus, under this bill, they would be deprived of the only base they had for the restoration of loyal democratic government in the country. If there was any hope for the Government of the United States, and he sometimes feared that they might be deprived of that which was left to ALEXANDER after he portioned out his States to his favorites—hope—it was in the millions of the poorest, the most ignorant, the least powerful of the people of the South; and if they had anything to fear from any portion of the people it was from the implacable enemies who were wedded to the doctrines and privileges of the aristocracy. He wished, in whatever measure should be adopted, to place himself with the democracy and against the aristocracy of those States, and he feared that the machinery of this bill would not tend to that end. He had no fear of Gen. GRANT; on the contrary he was sorry to say that he believed Gen. GRANT was the only man to whom the country could turn in its present disturbed condition. It was not impossible that the friends of Gen. GRANT might, through this bill, place him in a position which would lead either to his sacrifice or to a course of conduct which no friend of his would like to suggest for his adoption. If Gen. GRANT acted with the President in the execution of the law, Congress would not have much to hope for unless the President changed his course; and if he acted against the President, he would have against him the higher officers of the Government and the lower officers of his command, and between them he would be sacrificed. He trusted the bill would be amended so as to relieve it of the feature to which he objected; to let it simply give to the Southern States all the military power within the control of the Government, and to let it be accompanied with a proposition to establish popular civil Government, based upon the loyal population in one or more of those States, as a precedent condition to the exercise of military power, referring to the construction of society in the South. Mr. BANKS expressed his conviction that no extension of suffrage to the lower classes could deprive the aristocracy of this power or their control of public opinion. The South would continue to be a unite under the proposition of a universal amnesty and universal suffrage, because the people not only of the ten States not represented in Congress, but of the other Border States, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee would be bound together by the interest they would have in the $1,000,000,000 at which their war losses were estimated; and for which they looked forward to some measure of reimbursement, and by their resistance to taxation for the payment of interest on the national debt. Mr. BANKS proceeded to show how great the danger was from that consideration. The national debt might be repudiated in two ways, one by the formal act and consent of the nation, and the other by adding to the debt to such an extent as to make it impossible to pay it. There was nothing in the world to prevent this except by Congress destroying at one blow, and in this session, all hope of the payment of the Confederate debt. The plan he proposed was the gradual establishment of civil Governments in the Southern States—first in Louisiana, and afterward in Mississippi, Alabama, &c., by the appointment of a Commission of three, one member to be appointed by the House, one by the Senate, and one, an officer of the army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, whose duty it should be to proceed without delay to the State of Louisiana, and to take such measures as might be necessary to replace the political organizations now existing there, and to reestablish civil government in a republican form. In response to Mr. SHELLABARGER and others, Mr. BANKS exposed his views, which contemplated the exclusion of rebels, not only from office, but from the ballot-box. Congress had either to run counter to the Executive or to run with him. His preference was to run with the Executive. He wished no controversy with the Government of his country. If it should be impossible to form any bill that would restore peace to the country, and renewed prosperity and security, he was not disposed to pursue the fruitless task, opposing legislative acts by two-thirds vote over the President's veto, but the House should drop legislation and consider the condition of the country. A body without a head was said to be a monster. A Government without an Executive power was [illegible] and incapable for good, and the first duty of the House was to consider whether the condition of the country did not require it to pursue some other course than a mere legislative one. Mr. HIGBY inquired whether the country had not gone on for nearly two years without a head. Mr. BANKS said, yes, we have gone on, but gone where? Mr. HIGBY—I also ask the gentleman whether he can tell us where we can find one? Mr. BANKS replied, that it was not his purpose to enter into that discussion. It would be two and a half years before any change could be reached in the ordinary course of events, unless the Executive Department of the Government should cooperate with the Congress. Some one said "two years." Mr. BANKS repeated two years and a half. It would be half a year at least after the inauguration of a new Executive before any course of policy for this purpose could be entered on. It was impossible that the Government should go on for three years longer, or two and a half years, or two years, without approaching the verge of ruin. Business was suspended now. The people were oppressed with taxes; laborers were thrown out of employment, everything was unsettled. The wisest man could not look to the future without apprehension, if not without fear. The future was full of danger, and rather than face that danger for two and a half or three years longer the representatives of the people would be obliged to consider the condition of the country, and what course of conduct was necessary for the safety of the Government and the interests of the people. He thought it possible, however, to frame a bill which should embrace the doctrines declared by the President of the United States, and yet include all the conditions which the most extreme men in the House or in the country might desire for the restoration and reorganization of the Government. Referring to the history of commencing the work of reconstruction in the Southern States, and encouraging immigration from the North, he said it was the highest duty of the Government to use not only its military power but its financial, its political and its social power to reestablish society in the South on a permanent basis, and to that end he would have Government appropriate not less than two million to each State for the encouragement of immigration, and give a bounty of one or two hundred dollars to each honorably discharged Union soldier who settled in it.

Mr. STEVENS rose to make an inquiry of Mr. BANKS, the answer to which he said would govern his course in regard to the bill. That gentleman (Mr. BANKS) had informed the House yesterday that if the debate were allowed to run on some time there would be a plan suggested in which all branches of the Government and the people would harmonize. He now desired to know how long they would have to wait for that plan.

Mr. BANKS replied that, expecting such a question would be put to him, he had, last night, drawn up hurriedly a proposition, which he would send up to the Clerk's desk, and ask to have read. The paper was read, being an amplification of the plan suggested in his remarks for the appointment for an organizing commission of three members for the State of Louisiana.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, called up the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State.

The action of the Senate in passing the bill over the President's veto, was read, and the Clerk commenced to read the veto.

Mr. ASHLEY made the point of order that it was not necessary to read the President's veto, except in the House to which it had been sent, "the Senate, in this instance," but he immediately withdrew the point, and allowed the veto to be read.

The House then proceeded, on agreeing to the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections.

The vote by yeas and nays resulted—yeas, 120; nays, 44; the only Republicans in the negative being DAVIS and RAYMOND.

The Speaker voted "aye."

After the vote was announced the Speaker declared that the act had become law. [Applause and clapping of hands.]

THE DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

Mr. NIBLACK obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. RAYMOND, who said he rose to make a suggestion to the House and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had charge of the bill. He said he thought it was very clear to everyone here that there was not that unanimity in support of the bill which was desirable with a view to its ultimate effectiveness as a law, if it should become a law he thought it very doubtful whether any of the propositions now before the House were in such form and shape as to command such unanimity. He thought, moreover, they all would agree that the time had arrived when Congress should devote itself carefully and conscientiously to the attainment of some measure which should meet the unanimous or nearly unanimous support of those who had the responsibility of action here, and which would, if possible, command the support of every department of the Government. His proposition was simply this, that the whole subject, the bill with the amendments now before the House, be committed to a select Committee of five or seven members, of which he thought it extremely desirable the venerable and distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) should be Chairman, with leave to sit during the session of the House, and should be instructed to report as early as Wednesday morning next, immediately after the reading of the journal, a bill which should provide for the protection of life and the preservation of the peace temporarily of the States lately in rebellion, and also for the speedy admission of these States into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional Amendments adopted at the last session of Congress, and such additional provisions as the Constitution might deem expedient. He believed that if the subject was committed to a discreet and judicious Committee, whose first object should be to unite on some practical measure, the House would reach that result which would command the support of its own members and of the country, and the approval, or, at least, the assent of the Executive. He did not pretend to have any further grounds for such a belief than those which were accessible to every other member of the House equally with himself. But he had such grounds for that belief as made it incumbent on him, at least, to submit the proposition to the House. He had put it in the form of a resolution, which he should ask consent to offer at the proper time.

Mr. THAYER asked Mr. RAYMOND whether he had any reason to believe that the President of the United States would approve of, or cooperate with any plan embracing the Constitutional Amendment?

Mr. RAYMOND—I believe the gentleman is pushing me perhaps a little farther than I am prepared to go on that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER—I do not wish to press the gentleman if he cannot answer.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not know whether the gentleman insists on my stating before him and before the House all the reasons that lead me to such belief. But I have no hesitation in saying to the House, that in my judgment, a bill embracing those provisions, and passing this House with a proper spirit of unanimity, would engage the assent of the President. That is my personal belief.

Mr. SPALDING—Has the gentleman from New-York become thoroughly satisfied that the pending bill will not pass?

Mr. RAYMOND—I have become satisfied that the pending bill, if it does pass, will not pass with such a degree of unanimity as will make it effective as a law.

Mr. SPALDING—I mean will it pass in a constitutional manner, by a two-thirds vote?

Mr. RAYMOND—I have my doubts about that, but I don't know. I merely throw out the suggestion that if allowed the opportunity I will offer such a proposition.

Mr. BOUTWELL—Mr. Speaker, it is only a few days since, when there was a bill of a different sort before the House, a majority of the House, and I believe the gentleman from New-York among them, declined to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Reconstruction. The various bills were so referred; they have been considered by that Committee; and I believe I am guilty of no breach of confidence when I say that never has any report been made from that Committee which was so unanimous as the one now under consideration by the House, nor has any bill ever been submitted from that Committee which was so carefully considered as this. We have now spent two days or more in the discussion of this great measure. We have but eight or ten days more in which, as a legislative body, we can act, and I shall hold it to be the greatest of public calamities if this Congress shall adjourn without an expression, on the part both of the House and of the Senate, of the opinions entertained by the representatives of the country in relation to this measure. It is fair to conclude that if this measure be committed to a Committee, no conclusion will be reached, no report made and no action had, even by this branch of the Government, within the period to which we are limited by the Constitution; and to-day there are 4,000,000 and more of people, occupying 630,000 square miles of the territory of the country, who are writhing under cruelties matchless in their character—under injustice such as has never been permitted to exist in any country in modern times, because in this capital there sits enthroned in the Executive Department a man who guides the destinies of this country in the interests of rebellion, and because in those ten former States of the Union, rebellion itself, inspired by the Executive Department of the Government, wields all authority, and is the embodiment of law and power everywhere. Thus, until this obstruction to the reconstruction of the Government, in the South, at least, is removed, there can be no step taken for the reconstruction of this Government. Argue as gentlemen may, no way can be devised for the removal of that obstruction in the South except to commit to GRANT and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, the men who destroyed the rebellion when it was organized against the Government of the United States, the power to crush out those despotisms that have been set up over the people, and to prepare a way for the inauguration of civil government. You might as well expect to build a fire in the bosom of the ocean as to expect to reconstruct loyal civil governments in the South until you have broken down the rebel despotisms that now hold sway in that vast region of country. Therefore, after all this debate, considering the magnitude of this question and the peril in which the country is involved, I for one demand that we hold this business in our own hands as representatives of the people, and take the judgment of the House as to whether or how shall be surrendered to the rebels in the South, or whether we will exert the constitutional authority that we possess over the army, which is our servant to-day, and will be our servant through all this Congress in the interest of loyalty, to break down those Governments in the South, and lay a basis on which we can build and rear civil institutions. It is the vainest of delusions, the wildest of hopes, the most dangerous of aspirations, to contemplate the reconstruction of the civil Government until the rebel despotisms enthroned in the Government in those ten States are broken up.

Mr. RAYMOND resuming, said he was quite willing to accept everything the gentleman had said, but that he had not made a single proposition that did not involve the exercise of doubtful powers. He (RAYMOND) also wished to remove those despotisms in the South, but it must be done by some law which the country would accept as legal and constitutional and as proper for the occasion. He did not say that the country would not accept this law now before the House, but he did say that if he might judge from the expression of opinion which he heard from members on every side of him, it would not command that hearty approval necessary to make it effective. Gentlemen might say that if the President declined or refused to enforce it he would subject himself to impeachment. Very possibly, but that depended entirely on the manner in which he did it. He agreed entirely with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BANKS,) that it was very desirable that whatever Congress did in the matter should have the cordial coöperation of all branches of the Government. He would be very glad to see something done in the matter which the President could not oppose without rendering himself liable to impeachment. If the House should be called upon to take measures to contemplate the condition of the country, as the gentleman, Mr. BANKS had said, and which simply meant impeachment of the President, it would have to deal with facts and not with vain declarations. What had the President done? Gentlemen said he had neglected to enforce the law. What specific instance could be pointed to in which he had been called upon to interfere in the protection of right in the Southern States, and in which he refused to do so? He thought that Congress might possibly devise a law by which the finger could be put upon violation of it by the President, if they took place. He desired to see some bill which contained the military professions of this bill, and which also contemplated the establishment of civil government. This bill did nothing of the sort, it foreshadowed nothing of the sort.

Mr. SHELLABARGER stated that one Committee of the House would, if permitted, report on Monday next a bill providing for civil organization, based on loyal suffrage in one of the States, returning to a bill to be offered by the Select Committee on New-Orleans Riots, for the reorganization of law. Mr. RAYMOND said he was glad to hear it. It was the first gleam of light he saw, the first intimation he had of anything in the form of civil government to go into the bill which assigned such terrible power to subaltern officers of the regular army.

Mr. NIBLACK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, confining his argument chiefly to legal and constitutional grounds. He argued that the Constitution provides for the trial by jury, excepting in cases arising in the army or in the militia in times of public danger, and, therefore, the trial of citizens by military tribunals in time of peace was unconstitutional. If this bill had no other obnoxious feature, this one alone would be enough to justify him in voting against it. It was clearly a violation of the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. If the country was still at war the people did not know it. There were, it was true, occasionally some disturbances at the South; but at this he was not surprised, considering the terrible state of things which had existed in that section during the last four or five years. He proceeded to expose the fallacy of the doctrine that we are in a state of war. On the contrary, we had had peace for a year and a half past, which he trusted would long continue. He yielded to no man in his admiration of the army, but it was known that officers were not selected with reference to civil administration, or their knowledge of municipal law, but for their bravery or prowess as soldiers. Heretofore these were not the proper agents to govern a people in time of peace. In conclusion he said he despaired of reconstruction or restoration until after the next Presidential election, as it seemed to be the intention of the majority in this House to postpone the question until that time.

There was no further debate on the bill.

DEATH OF HON. HENRY GRIDER.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, rose and announced the death of Hon. HENRY GRIDER, of that State, which took place during the recess of Congress, and pronounced a eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased, concluding by offering the customary resolutions of respect.

Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were also made by Messrs. FINK and HARDING, of Kentucky, and MAYNARD and RICE, of Maine, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and in pursuance of them the House at 4:30 adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Authorizing HOWARD CUNARD to take and hold real estate.

Authorizing County of Dutchess to borrow money to pay for a site for the Hudson River Insane Asylum. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The *Speaker* presented the answer of the New-York Board of Health in answer to a resolution of the Assembly, relative to prostitution in New-York.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TABOR—To create a Board of Trustees for the town of Morrisania.

Mr. PURDY—To regulate the driving of cattle through the streets of New-York.

By Mr. HISCOCK—Relative to the District-Attorney of Rensselaer County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILBUR—To amend an act relative to formation of Gas Companies.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG—To extend the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. FAY—To amend an act facilitating the construction of the Buffalo and Old Creek Crescent Railroad.

By Mr. PLUMB—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate Odd Fellows' Association of Buffalo.

By Mr. BURROWS—To amend the law of proceedings against Grand Trunk Railroad.

By Mr. TABOR—Making appropriation for the completion of the State Institute for the Blind at Batavia.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To amend the charter of Watertown.

By Mr. CHESEBRO—To incorporate the Rochester National Savings Bank.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—Relative to the sale of real estate by brokers in New-York; also, to limit the hours of labor of conductors and drivers on railroad cars and omnibuses and stages in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. GERRY—To incorporate the Astoria and Central Park Stage Company.

By Mr. RANSOM—To amend the Central Railroad Law, prohibiting the laying of more than one track in streets less than thirty-three feet wide.

By Mr. L. BUCK—To regulate the sale of hay in New-York.

By Mr. POOL—To enable towns to raise money to erect monuments to memory of soldiers.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE—Conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to try and determine claims for canal damages.

By Mr. FISKE—To amend the charter of Remsen Village.

By Mr. HISCOCK—To enable husband and wife, or either of them, to be witnesses for or against each other in certain cases; also relative to powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts.

By Mr. CURLEY—Relative to the Troy and Albia Railroad Company.

By Mr. HISCOCK—To insure assessment and taxation on personal property.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—For a Ship Canal from Troy to Whitehall.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Relative to the Oswego and Normal School; also to aid in establishing telegraph cables to connect the United States with Europe.

By Mr. CURLEY—To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capital Police District.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.

Mr. HOYT offered a preamble, reciting that the Junction Canal at Elmira is the only water avenue through which coal can be brought into this State, except *via* Delaware and Hudson Canal, and that said canal is controlled by a corporation in the interest of competing lines of railroads enhancing the price of coal over that route $3 per ton; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Canals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the Chemung Canal so as to connect it with the Pennsylvania Canals, and to have power to send for persons and papers, touching charges made against the Junction Canal Company.

Laid on the table.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

By Mr. WILMAN:

Resolved, That the Board of Excise for the Metropolitan Police District be requested to report to the House forthwith whether they have, in any case, collected or demanded any sum or sums of money other than regular license fees established by the rules of said Board, from any person or persons who have heretofore commenced action against the said Board, and if so, by what authority, and from whom they have collected or demanded such sum or sums, and amount thereof in each case, and also the number of suits commenced and what amounts of costs are claimed or have been collected by them or their attorneys or counsel employed by them; stating particularly each case and amount claimed or thereon collected.

Adopted.

NEUTRALITY RESOLUTIONS.

M. C. MURPHY moved that the Committee on Federal Relations be discharged from further consideration of the neutrality resolutions. Carried.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. VAN VOLKENBURG called up a resolution to investigate the past management of the Inebriate Insane Asylum at Binghamton. Adopted.

COURT OF APPEAL'S REPORT.

By Mr. BURROWS—Calling upon the Secretary of State and Comptroller to report relative to printing reports of the Court of Appeals since 1849. Tabled. Adjourned.

The Lewiston Murder.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, Feb. 9.

In reference to the Auburn murder, the negro asserts that he did not think the murder contemplated, and consequently he went to the house unarmed, while his accomplice first seized Mrs. KINSLEY, and demanded where the money was, when she screamed for Mrs. CASWELL.

The accomplice then struck Mrs. KINSLEY with a chair. Mrs. CASWELL on coming out of the room was struck by the accomplice on the head with a hatchet, and he left her for dead, when both the murderers returned to Mrs. KINSLEY's bedroom and searched for money where she indicated, but found none. Miss CASWELL had returned to consciousness, and was attempting to reach her room, when the negro followed her and killed her with a chair. In the meantime the accomplice had finished Mrs. KINSLEY. They then tried to light a lamp, but failed, and after further search, gave up all hopes of finding any money, and left. VERRILL, whom the negro charges with being the instigator of, and accomplice in, the crime, is in jail. Detectives are understood to be at work on his case.

The Kentucky State Bonds—Lynch Law and Outrages in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The State Senate has passed a bill to pay the State bonds, making New-York the place of redemption.

At Stanford, Ky., a mob hanged a man named N. M. GOOD, charged with stealing horses.

A Lawrenceburgh gang of desperadoes are shooting and killing negroes.

A negro identified a man named BOND as the person who had robbed him of his watch; thereupon BOND shot the negro, killing him.

Deaths During the Week in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending to-day was eighty-eight.

Descent Upon a Faro Bank.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the Fourteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergt. LOWRY, acting under the orders of Acting Capt. GARLAND, made a sudden descent upon the gambling hall at No. 151 Hester-street, where they succeeded in arresting all those found on the premises. The following-named persons, who are alleged to be the proprietors, were taken into custody:

Daniel Duffy, printer; Elias Randall, engraver; Robert Russell, no occupation.

The following persons were also arrested on a charge of gambling at the table:

G. Young, machinist; Chas. Borman, clerk; J. Jackson, tinsmith; Edward Sumner, machinist; John Newman, machinist; John Schmidt, carpenter; James Campbell, tobacconist; Arthur M. Kenna, no occupation.

All of the above-named persons were locked up in the Spring-street Station-house, and they will be taken to the Tombs to-day for examination. The Police also seized one table, one lay-out, one cue-box, three packs of playing-cards, 517 ivory checks, and $40 in money.

GEORGIA.

Tax on Labor—Hostility to Union Men—The Freedmen Going to Florida and the Southwest—What is Being Done for the Education of the Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1867.

This city has been a scene of much excitement during the past week, growing out of an act of the City Council imposing a tax of $10 per capita on the stevedores and other laborers on the wharves here, and requiring them to wear a badge, which the city furnishes upon receipt of the tax. The laborers all—white and black—persistently refused to pay a tax regarded by them so exorbitant and unjust; in consequence of which the Mayor ordered the Police to prevent all from working who had not paid the tax.

This, of course, seriously interfered with the shipping interests of the city, and the Council, finding that the laborers were not at all disposed to yield, and that meanwhile the "strike" was damaging the business community to the amount of thousands of dollars, and was driving all the vessels from this to other ports, met and reduced the tax to $3. This, however, only tended to increase the feelings of the laborers, who had resolved not to pay any tax whatever, deeming it unjust, unconstitutional and oppressive to tax unskilled labor, and they determined that none of their number should work, whether they paid the tax or not.

This made it necessary for the police to protect those who had yielded and paid the tax from the assaults of their incorrigible brethren; and yesterday Bay-street presented, about 3 o'clock P. M., a very crowded and active appearance. I was in the crowd from the time the police appeared until they and the crowd disappeared, and failed to see any act indicating violence, or justifying the arrest of any one. The police, however, arrested several negroes, whom they treated in the most brutal and barbarous manner—beating them over the head so severely as to cause the blood to flow profusely. No attempts were made to arrest any of the white men, although they were the parties who inaugurated and controlled the strike from beginning to end.

A vast deal was said during the excitement about the d—d "Yankees" and "niggers;" and, from all I could learn, was induced to believe that the one is held in as high esteem by the rebels as the other.

We hear and read of a great scarcity of labor in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. It is confidently predicted that many hundreds of plantations in those States must go uncultivated this year. Thousands of negroes, now residents of Florida, are taking up homesteads in that State, and hundreds are emigrating thither from this State and South Carolina for that purpose. Large numbers are preparing to go from this State to Arkansas for the same purpose, while many are leaving for the Valley of the Mississippi, to labor under contracts until they are prepared to settle on public lands, under the Homestead Act, or purchase them from their earnings.

I have had permission to take the following items from the January report of the Bureau Superintendent of Education in this State. That report gives, in 54 different localities, 127 schools, 138 teachers and 6,311 pupils; 70 of the teachers are white and 68 colored. Sixty schools, with the same number of teachers and 1,500 pupils, were taught and sustained exclusively by freedmen. The freedmen paid during the month about $3,000 to the support of schools. Sixty-seven schools, with 78 teachers and 4,811 pupils, were sustained by Northern Societies, at a cost of about $3,200. About 4,000 of the pupils are able to read with a greater or less degree of proficiency; 1,600 are in geography and 1,700 in arithmetic, and perhaps 200 in higher branches.

All the schools under the control of the American Missionary Association in Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta and Macon are graded, and are equal in discipline and efficiency to any schools of the same grades anywhere, North or South.

In this city the American Missionary Association has 8 schools, with 11 teachers, and 950 pupils. One of these is a night school, numbering over 200 pupils, comprising both adolescents and adults. There are eight private schools in the city, taught by colored resident teachers. These schools average about twenty-five pupils each.

In Augusta the American Missionary Association has seven schools, nine teachers and 800 pupils. In that city there are four private schools, with 100 pupils. In Atlanta there nine schools, with eleven teachers and 653 pupils, supported by the American Missionary Association; and in Macon they have seven day and three night schools, with thirteen teachers and 700 pupils. The increase in the schools during the quarter ending Dec. 31 was seventy-nine schools, seventy-five teachers, and 3,555 pupils.

Some of the teachers labor in both day and night schools, which accounts for the greater increase in the number of schools than in the number of teachers.

The Superintendent estimates that not less than 100,000 infant and adult freedmen in Georgia are learning by some means or other to read. In very many instances the children have become the teachers of their parents. NOW-AND-THEN.

ALABAMA.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature—How the Third Section is Regarded—Its Effects Upon the Conservatives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1867.

The Alabama Legislature has been in session a little over two weeks since it reassembled after the recess. The last thing that was done before the adjournment for a recess was to vote against ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. After the final vote was taken in the House, Mr. POTTER entered a motion to reconsider the vote, and thus the question was left in a condition to be taken up, if necessary, upon reassembling. The proposition to review the measure has been a subject of deliberate consultation among those who favor ratification. The result of the consultation is that the whole question is to remain where it is, no effort being made to revive it.

It is unfortunate for Alabama at least that the proscriptive feature of the third section of the Amendment was directed indiscriminately against Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists. Although a majority of the delegates to the State Convention of 1861 were Secessionists, yet a decided majority of the people, as shown by the popular vote of the State, were in favor of the Union. This majority, therefore, were swept into the current of disunionism against their will. The strongest opposition to the Amendment comes from many of this class. They cannot reconcile it to their sense of justice to impose upon themselves a punishment for acts which they were in point of fact forced to commit by the "precipitators." Had the third section made a distinction between the real authors of the rebellion and those who resisted it so long as they were masters of their own actions, the Amendment would not only have been ratified, but it would have resulted in the building up of a party which would have maintained control of the State for an indefinite time. It would have crushed Ultraism throughout the entire South.

However, the amendment had to be acted on as it was presented. It will not be ratified by any of the non-represented States. The existing complications of the country, therefore, will have to be settled upon some other basis than a ratification by these States. What that basis is to be, Congress must determine.

The politicians and people here are patiently waiting for a definite announcement of the Congressional programme. The great body of the leaders who were for disunion, are flattering themselves that the unrepresented States will be kept in their present position. With this they would be perfectly content. The conservative leaders, however, being more rational, plainly see that this anomalous condition of things cannot last long. They are of opinion that some provision will be made for a reorganization of the State under Congressional auspices. If such be the case, it is earnestly hoped that we will be spared the indiscriminate proscription of Conservatives and Secessionists alike, which is embraced in the third section of the Constitutional Amendment. If Congress undertakes to regulate suffrage and qualification for office, and extends the right to those alone who did not participate in the rebellion, then there will be no voters or office-holders in Alabama except negroes. The whole entire population, as before stated, were swept into the rebellion, though a majority were forced in against their will. OBSERVER.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CUP-BEARER.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

But yestere'en upon mine ear
There fell a pleasing gentle strain,
With melody so soft and clear,
That straightway sprang the glistening tear
To tell my rapturous inward pain.

For such a deep harmonious flood
Came gushing as I swept the string,
It melted all my harsher mood,
Nor could my glance, so rapt I stood,
Fall pitiless on anything.

To make my growing weakness weak,
The Saki* crossed my dazzled sight,
Upon whose bright and glowing cheek,
And perfumed tresses dark and sleek,
Was blended strangely day with night.

Fair maid, I murmured, prithee stay,
And pass the ruby-colored wine;
Such reparation shouldst thou pay,
For thou hast stolen my heart away
With that bright silvery hand of thine.

—*Argosy for January.*

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* Cup-bearer.

THE TWO SISTERS OF COLOGNE.

From All the Year Round.

More than forty years ago I was a poor art-student, journeying over Europe, with a knapsack on my back, having resolved to visit, if possible, every gallery worth a painter's study. I started with but a few shillings in my pocket; but I had colors and brushes, strength of limb, and determination of heart. It was my practice, on entering a town, to offer to paint a portrait, in exchange for so many days' bed and board; or, when I found no man's vanity to be thus played upon, I applied at all the likeliest shops, and I seldom failed of work. Thus I was enabled to carry out my scheme, while most of my fellow-students were vegetating where I had left them, with minds unenlarged by contact with the men and the arts of other countries. Though I left England with a heavy heart—for I was leaving behind me the hope and promise of my life—and though I was away on my walk through Europe more than two years, "in weariness * * * * and "in fastings often," yet I never envied the unambitious routine, the inglorious repose of my less enterprising friends. I was constantly obliged to go without a dinner, when a turn of ill luck (some temporary illness, or the artistic obtuseness of a whole city) had drained my purse very low; but I seldom lost courage—courage and a confident hope in the future.

I was nearly in this plight, however, when I entered Cologne late one evening in September. I had been laid up at Dusseldorff for many days with low fever, and the belt in which I carried my thalers round my waist had been much lightened in consequence. My illness had left me weak; and I crawled into the town, dusty and footsore. Twilight was gathered around the many spires and towers as I crossed the bridge of boats; a dark ruddy light alone remained in the calm river, where purple shadows were fast deepening into black; and the reflection of a candle here and there flickered in long scales of gold upon the water. It was very hot. I sat down on a stone outside the cathedral, too exhausted to go from pillar to post, bargaining for a bed, as was my wont. I pulled a crust and bunch of grapes from my wallet. Vespers were going forward, as I knew from seeing a few devout old women hobbling up the steps and disappearing through the heavy leathern door. In no like spirit it occurred to me, after a while, to follow them. It would be pleasanter than outside; the soothing influence of music, the whiff of incense, the luxury of a straw-bottomed chair—these were the attractions, I fear, that drew me in. Heaven knows I was properly punished, inasmuch as I can never again hear Cologne Cathedral named without a shudder.

There were but few persons present, and those were huddled together in one of the side chapels, dimly lighted by the flare of half a dozen candles upon the altar, where a priest was officiating. The only other light throughout the great shadowy pile was given forth by a feeble lamp or votive candle here and there, burning its life away before the Mother of Seven Sorrows, or the presiding saint of some smaller betinselled shrine, and struggling out into the great sea of darkness fast gathering over all. The chairs were all piled away in blocks, except a few, left for the use of the devout, near the altar. I preferred slinking into a confessional against the wall, where no ray of light penetrated. I laid my head upon my knapsack. I heard the priest's monotonous drone, the tinkle of the little bell, the low heavenly murmur of the organ, and then—I fell asleep.

Did I dream what follows? As I am telling you as simply and truthfully as I can all that I know of the matter, I begin by saying that I have never been able to satisfy myself entirely upon this point. Assuredly, the strangeness is no way lessened, but rather increased twofold, as the sequel will show, if one can believe that the strong and painful impression left upon my brain was produced while I was asleep.

I woke—that is to say, my own distinct impression is that I woke—just as the service was finished. In half an hour the cathedral would be silent and deserted; then it would be locked up for the night. If possible, why not pass the night here, instead of seeking and paying for a bed elsewhere? My legs felt mightily disinclined to carry me a yard further. At dawn, when the doors were opened, I should rise up, refreshed, to seek for work. But, even while I revolved these things in my mind, I saw a light coming down the aisle where I was—nearer and nearer. I slunk as far back as possible into the corner of the confessional, hoping to escape detection. But it was not to be. The sacristan was upon his rounds, to see that there were no loiterers in the sacred building; his vigilant eye spied me. He laid a hand on my shoulder; he shook me—I must move off. With a heavy sigh I rose, and then, for the first time, perceived two young women standing behind the sacristan, their eyes fixed upon me. No doubt they were leaving the cathedral, and had stopped, arrested at the sight of a young man being unearthed from the confessional.

It was impossible to mistake that they were sisters, though one was shorter and much less well-favored than the other; but they had the same gray piercing eyes, fair skins, and hair which was something beyond flaxen—it was almost white. This hair was worn in a strange fashion, which I cannot describe, though I see it even now before me—the glittering spiral threads hanging partly down the back, and surmounted by some sort of black coif or conical head-gear. Their aspect, altogether, was very singular; I found that, so soon as my eye had fallen on them, I could not take it off; and, to say the truth, if I stared, the young women returned my stare with interest. As I moved wearily away, the elder one spoke:

"Have you no money to buy yourself a night's lodging, young man?"

"I have enough for that, Fraulein," I replied, coloring, "but I am almost too tired to go about and look for one. I have been ill, and have walked some miles to-day."

The sisters exchanged glances.

"If it be so, we will give you a supper and a night's lodging. We need no payment. We are bound by a vow to help any poor wayfarer so far. You may come with us, young man."

Something within me said, "Do not go." But why? What young fellow of twenty would refuse the hospitality of two handsome women, especially when he has but a few shillings in his pocket; is tired and hungry? Yet I hesitated.

"Accept it or decline it," said she, who was still the spokeswoman, somewhat impatiently. "We cannot wait here longer."

We were at the door as she said this.

"I will paint your pictures in the morning, then, in return for your hospitality," I replied, smiling. I was a vain boy, I am afraid, in those those days. I had good teeth, and liked to show them. The younger sister, I saw, never took her eyes off me. There was no harm in appearing to the best advantage. I bowed rather directly to her as I spoke, and once more the sisters exchanged glances.

A hired carriage was waiting. Without a word they stepped into it and I followed them. The driver clearly knew where to drive. Without any order being given we set off rapidly, but in what direction I did not think of observing. Like most German carriages, the glasses rattled over the stones, so that I could not hear myself speak. I made a futile effort, but neither sister attempted to respond. Both sat there, opposite me, motionless, leaning back in the two corners. I had nothing for it but to watch their faces in silence and speculate about their history as the lamps, swung across the narrow streets, threw lurid jets of light ever and anon upon those two white masks under the black pointed coifs.

It was not until we had been driving for upward of twenty minutes, and had come out into what I suppose to have been a suburb of the city, judging from its high garden walls, that it suddenly flashed upon me that I had left my knapsack behind me in the confessional. An exclamation of annoyance escaped me.

"What is it?" said the younger sister, leaning forward; her voice was far more musical than her sister's.

I told her what troubled me.

"Did it contain anything of value?" asked the other.

I shook my head. "Nothing of value to any one but myself—a change of clothes, my colors and brushes, and a few books."

"The cathedral is locked now. It would be no use our returning. It will be open at six; and if you are there before that hour, you will find your property all safe, no doubt. Here we are, Gretchen; have you the key? Open the door."

We stopped before a small single-storied house, having a wall on either side of it, and no other habitation near. So much I saw, while Gretchen (the younger one) drew out a key, and opened the house door. The carriage drove off. I followed the sisters into a narrow passage. Upon the right was the kitchen; on the left the staircase; at the back a door, leading, by a flight of steps, into a garden.

"Come with me, young man," said Gretchen. "Lori will get supper ready meanwhile."

The elder sister turned into the kitchen; Gretchen led the way up stairs.

"We have but two rooms. Lori will prepare your bed in the parlor after supper. Will you wash your hands?"

She struck a light, and opened a door to the left, at the top of the stairs. It was the bed-room of the two sisters—small, yet containing two beds and several great chests. A black crucifix, too, I observed in the corner of the room.

"And you two live here alone?" I asked. "No servant? Are you not afraid sometimes?"

She shook her head. "No, we are not afraid. Lori is afraid of nothing—not even of ghosts. Do you believe in ghosts?"

I laughed.

"Do not laugh," she whispered. "Ghosts are the only things I fear. Sometimes I fancy I see them in the garden there." She shuddered. "See what a fine garden we have. Plenty of space, is there not?"

She was pouring water into a basin from an earthenware ewer, I remember, as she said this. She set the vessel down, and turned to the window, through which the moon, which was now rising behind a solitary sycamore, shone into the room.

A square space inclosed by high walls where the grass grew rank, and a moss-grown walk, led to a little door in the wall at the further end. This was what she was pleased to term the garden.

"The violets grow rarely there in Spring," she said, with a strange smile, as if interpreting my thought.

When I had washed my hands, Gretchen conducted me into the next room, where Lori had now laid the supper. It was a small chamber, with an alcove or closet at one end, a great earthenware stove, and a number of gaudy prints around the walls. In the midst was the table, where three covers were laid. It was decked with a bunch of China asters in a jar, and was substantially furnished, I was glad to see, with a pie, a dish of raw ham, a loaf of black bread, and some grapes. As for drinkables, there was a small jug of Bavarian beer, and there was a bottle of water. Lori bustled to and fro; Gretchen lighted another candle and set them both on the stove behind the table. As she did so, my eye was attracted to the floor, on which the light streamed. It was uncarpeted; and a number of black-beetles were running across it, alarmed by the illumination, no doubt. Now, I have always had an irrational repugnance to this insect; I am afraid my face showed it.

"We cannot get rid of the nasty creatures," said Gretchen. "They come out in myriads from crevices near the stove; but the light always frightens them away."

We sat down. I was very hungry, and fell to with right good will. Lori kept me in company. She sat opposite; and whenever I raised my eyes I saw the movement of her massive jaws defined against the candles behind her. Gretchen sat on my right hand; thus the light fell sideways on her face, while that of her sister was in shadow; and, the table being small, Gretchen's hand and mine came frequently in contact. She ate very little; she crumbled and played with a piece of bread, and seldom allowed those strange piercing eyes of hers to leave my face. As supper went on Lori talked and laughed a good deal; Gretchen said nothing. She seemed to grow more and more absorbed in her own thoughts; and once, when her hand touched mine, I observed that it shook. She filled up a tumbler of water and drank it. Lori pushed the beer toward me.

"Fill up for yourself——" I drained the jug into my glass. I raised it to my lip and began to drink. Suddenly Gretchen uttered a sharp cry, and started up. In doing so, she nearly upset the table; and her elbow somehow came in contact with the glass in my hand. Its contents were spilt upon the floor.

"Ach! the beetle—the horrid thing!" she cried. "It has gone down my back, I believe!" She rushed from the room as white as a sheet.

"Fool!" muttered Lori, setting her jaws tight. "What waste of good liquor! And there is no more in the house! I will send her, for her pains, to go fetch another schoppen."

"Not on my account, I pray. I like water quite as well. Nay, your 'Bayerische bier' sometimes disagrees with me."

She looked up sharply into my face.

"Why, what manner of man are you, that drink water?" she demanded.

"I seldom afford myself anything else," I replied.

The beer had streamed from the table to the floor, where it had formed itself into a long diagonal channel toward the stove. It was still dripping, which drew my attention, I suppose, to the board. The beer had encountered one or two black-bettles in its course. I had heard of their fondness for fermented liquor; it had taken effect very quickly in this case. I saw them struggle, feebly and more feebly, to crawl away from the intoxicating fluid. Lori's quick eye discerned what I was looking at.

"The nasty creatures! They soon made themselves tipsy," she said, as she ran and fetched a broom. Then she swept them up into a plate, and carefully wiped the floor.

Gretchen now returned to the room, and helped her sister to clear away the supper. As she moved about, I, my hunger being appeased, noted with a quickened perception what a supple, grandly formed creature this Gretchen was. The fancy came into my head, that the White Cat, when transformed, must have resembled her; fair and lissom, with delicate pink nostrils and strange bright eyes. In the elder sister I thought the cat grew akin to the tigress; her sharp narrow teeth, heavy jaw, and stealthy cruel eyes, filled me more and more with an indefinable repulsion. I was glad when she said:

"I will go see after your bed, young man. Gretchen will keep you company meanwhile."

I was sitting in the moonlight, near the window. Gretchen stood beside me.

"You are unlike all the men I have known," she said, after she had looked at me, in her strange way, for some minutes. "Are all Englishmen like you?"

"Happily for them, I suppose, very few."

"But Englishmen are faithful," she said, eagerly. "They never deceive, never betray. I have read about one Englishman in a book. Could you be true to a woman, without changing all your life?"

"I should hope so!" I cried, with the impetuosity of youth. "A man's love is not worth much otherwise."

She stretched forth her long white hands and laid them on my shoulders.

"Will you be my love, young Englishman?" she murmured, in a hoarse tremulous voice. "I can make you rich. You need toil no more. I can save you from great dangers, too. I like your face."

I started up, blushing, for the thing came upon me suddenly, after all; but I replied, without hesitation:

"Were I to say I could love you, Fraulein, I should be false. I have left behind me, in England, one whom I have long loved, and to whom my word is pledged. I—"

"Listen," she interrupted, vehemently, but in a whisper, as though dreading to be overheard. "I have more in my power than you know of. Do not reject the love I offer; it may be the worse for you if you do. I would save you, young man."

I understood her to refer to my poverty and her own wealth, as I replied, with a little flourish of gallantry:

"If my love for another makes me proof against your charms, Fraulein, I am not likely to yield to the temptation of riches. Poverty and I are well acquainted already. Its dangers and hardships cannot scare me, for I have experienced them all."

"There are some dangers you have not experienced. A comely young fellow may run risks sometimes that he knows not of."

There was a wild look in her eyes as she spoke, and her words left a vague uncomfortable impression on me. But Lori entered the room at this moment, carrying my bedding in her arms, and further conversation with Gretchen was impossible. She helped her sister to spread the bed upon a trestle in the corner of the room; then she fetched sheets and patchwork counterpane, the design of which I can distinctly recall even now. There were triangular bits of red cloth inserted here and there, which looked to me like so many tongues of fire—I have good reason to remember them.

When her task was done Lori stood before me, with her arms akimbo.

"You feel sleepy young man, no doubt, after your long day. We [illegible] for we are up betimes. You shall have a cup of coffee and a slice of bread at five, before we bid you God-speed. [illegible] It is in our vow. *Schlafen Sie wohl.*"

Had I spoken the truth I should have said that, far from being sleepy, I had never felt more wide awake than I did then. Ever since supper a strange [illegible] had taken the place of the languor which had oppressed me. Gretchen made as if she would have spoken when Lori ceased. She turned toward me. I saw her fingers working nervously at the black apron. I believe it was her sister's silent ascendancy over her which restrained her, for I intercepted a sideways glance from Lori's stealthy eyes which she shot toward Gretchen. With a face in which fierceness and terror and anguish seemed to be conflicting, the latter looked at me, as she followed her sister from the room, without even wishing me the customary "good night."

What did it all mean? Now, for the first time, I think, I began revolving in my mind all that I had seen and heard since I entered that house, and a disagreeable sense of something strange and mysterious gradually took possession of me. What was there about these sisters to inspire mistrust? With the elder, indeed, I could understand it. There was a physical repulsion which made the blood curdle in my veins when I thought of her. But the younger was beautiful to look upon. She had shown herself tenderly inclined toward me. Why should I find myself thinking of her with a feeling akin to dread? Her words recurred to me. At what danger had she hinted? There had been something wild about her eyes, about her talk, at times. Then there was her extraordinary proposal. Was she mad? I remembered her strange conduct at supper, the fierce, authoritative look wherewith her sister had overawed her. It seemed a likely solution to much that was otherwise inexplicable about them both. But, if so, how unaccountable that Lori, knowing her sister to be subject to fits and fancies like these, should offer hospitality to a stranger! There was nothing immodest about the demeanor of either of them; there was nothing that could suggest the suspicion that this was a *guet-à-pens* of any sort. The idea of robbery was ridiculous. Was not my poverty, so apparent in the threadbare student's blouse I wore, a sufficient safeguard? Why, I had not even my knapsack with me, as they knew; and I was young and muscular—not an easy victim for open violence, had any been intended.

I racked my brain with endeavors to arrive at some definite conclusion, for as to trying to sleep, I found it useless. My brain seemed on fire by this time. Every moment I felt myself growing more excited, more keenly alive to every sound, and all my mental perceptions quickened. The single candle they had left me, burned dim; it seemed to fill the room with all sorts of grim shapes and shadows. After a long interval, during which everything in the little house was absolutely still, I got up, in my restlessness, feeling that anything was better than to lie tossing there, a prey to feverish fancies. I walked about the room, with the candle, examining every article in it. First, there were the colored prints upon the walls—among others, one of the Loreley, I remember, and one, a scene from Schiller's Robbers, which made my blood run cold as I looked at it. There was a cupboard, which I opened; nothing but a few plates and one old knife. I sat down again upon the bed, and my eye was attracted once more to the tongues of the patchwork quilt. It was a very ingenious piece of work. I tried to follow the kaleidoscope pattern into which the various shreds had been wrought with that strange device of crimson cloth at regular intervals. Regular? No. At one place in the corner, I perceived now that three or four tongues seemed to have been sewn together. I held down the candle to examine them, and started back. What I had taken for crimson cloth was a stain of coagulated blood.

I shuddered. "Perhaps some one cut his finger here," I said; but I didn't believe my own words; and then I tried to laugh at myself, and said my brain was giving way. I started up. I saw nothing clearly. The robbers and Loreley were dancing hobgoblin dances on the wall. The moonlight through the sycamore branches played in a shivering shadow on one spot of the floor. I knelt down, and crept along upon my hands and knees, examining the boards. But there was no stain there; only the smell of the beer in one place, and an army of those horrible beetles, who ran away from the light as I lowered it, to the back of the stove. I pursued them with a sudden savage impetus toward destruction. They all disappeared between two chinks in the floor. I set my foot on the boards. I thought one moved. I stooped, and saw at once that the two boards immediately behind the stove, though fitting closely, were not nailed down—might be removed, no doubt, with some little trouble. I dug my nails into the chinks and tried to lift one. In vain. I only tore my finger with a splinter. Then I bethought me of the old knife I had seen in the cupboard. With its help I presently raised the end of one of the boards, and so drew it out. A square deal box lay concealed beneath. It had no lock or fastening of any kind.

Although my excitement was so strong, that I remember my two hands trembling as they laid hold of the lid, yet I paused for a moment before raising it. Was it a dishonorable action? My conscience told me I was justified, and I tore the box open. I nearly dropped the candle as my eyes beheld the contents.

First, there was a great bundle of coarse black hair; then one of curly flaxen, like a child's, then another of very long and silky brown—woman's, evidently. Along with these, were four—six—eight—rows of *teeth*, some large and strong, some fine and white. A common ring or two, a silver watch-chain, a poor cloth cap filled the remaining space in the box.

The horrible truth flashed upon me. I had been brought here, not to be robbed of my poor clothes, nor of what little coin I might have about me. These were only *to be thrown into the bargain*. They were seeking to compass my life, as they had done the lives of others, for the sake of such possessions as these before me—possessions independent of poverty or wealth! I remembered the tales that had been rife in my own country, not long before that time, touching Burke and Hare. And I now remembered, too, the look that Lori had given her sister, when, in my idiotic vanity, I had smiled and showed my teeth.

Now I knew what was the danger to which Gretchen, in a sudden compunction and softening of heart toward me, had referred. Now I could see clearly whither every incident of the evening tended. The beer at supper was drugged with some strong narcotic. Gretchen had tried to save me. Had she really done so? I had tasted the drink; and though I never felt wider awake in my life than I did at that horrible moment when the sweat started out upon my brow, in the consciousness that my life might not be worth an hour's purchase, might not the effect of the drug be only weakened and retarded for a while? The small quantity I had imbibed had excited my brain into an abnormal condition for the time. I had little doubt of this. Might it [illegible]

[illegible]

wrung her hands. Then the three came slowly and noiselessly toward the door.

Now or never was my moment for escape! [illegible] There was a drop of about twenty feet into the garden, (which, it will be remembered, was some feet below the kitchen again.) If I jumped this, the noise must attract attention, and I might sprain or break my leg into the bargain. An expedient occurred to me. I had not replaced the flooring which I had removed. The board, which ran the full length of the room, measured nearly sixteen feet. Leaning as far as I could stretch out of the window, I managed to rest one end of this board upon the ground, the other against the house wall some four or five feet below me.

I had scarcely accomplished this, when I heard the sound of feet outside my door, a bolt withdrawn, the handle turned. My barricade would obstruct the doorway for some few minutes; but for some few minutes only. I had just time to swing myself from the window-sill by my hands, to get both feet round the plank, to slide to the ground, to fly like the wind, to raise the postern latch, when the crash of falling table and chairs reached my ears. I ran—I know not in which direction—up one street and down another, on, on, fancying I heard the sound of feet behind me; no soul visible, to right or left. At last, breathless and exhausted, down by the river's side, I came to a soldiers' guard-house. A sentry was at the door; there was the ruddy light of the men's pipes and of a lantern within. No haven was ever more grateful to shipwrecked mariner. I fell down upon the step; the sergeant and his men came and stared, demanded with oaths what I wanted, and, as I could not speak at first, declared I was drunk. Then, as in half-articulate phrase I poured out my strange tale, they changed their minds and declared I was mad. But as I was an amusing, rather than a dangerous lunatic, and served to beguile the tedious hours of the night, they let me remain among them; asked the same stupid questions over and over again; laughed their horse-laughs and spat and spat all around me until daybreak. Then they directed me to the cathedral and I left them. One of the sacristans was unlocking the doors as I got there. I found my knapsack untouched, in the dusky corner of the confessional; there, utterly worn out at last, with the excitement of that eventful night, I leaned back in the gray morning light and fell asleep.

The sun was high when I awoke; the feet of the devout were shuffling in to their morning orisons. I shouldered my knapsack and crept away. My head ached; my limbs felt chill and numb. Had I been dreaming? Were they no more than mere shadows of the brain, which had left behind them so deep and terrible an impression? I met a sacristan—not the one whom I remembered the night before—as I was going out. I stopped to question him. Did he know anything of two fair-haired women who had been at vespers last evening? I described them. He stared at me, and shook his head. In the crowds who came there daily, how could he tell whom I meant? I left him, and entered a humble little gasthaus hard by, where, for a few groschen, I broke my fast. Here I made the same inquiries. I even essayed to tell my story; but I saw that, like the soldiers, the people thought me wandering in my wits. They told me, rather derisively, that I had better tell my story to the police. But how could I hope to be believed, unsupported as my extraordinary statement was, by any proof whatsoever? If I could not test the reality of these events to my own absolute satisfaction, was it likely that others would regard them as anything but the creations of an excited imagination? I wandered for a couple of hours through the city, trying to find my way to the house, the exterior of which I felt certain I should recognize. I could not even trace the road I had taken, and, at last, I gave it up. The conviction slowly and reluctantly grew up in me that I was suffering from the effects of a vivid nightmare. Its impression remained painfully strong on my mind for many days (I left Cologne the same afternoon;) and, indeed, for some weeks, I never fell asleep without a dread of living over again those terrible hours. But "no ill dreams disturbed my rest;" and since the effect of all things must wear out in time, as months rolled on the memory of my night in Cologne became to me no more than a remarkable experience of the strange phantasmagoria which the mind may conjure up, and invest with every appearance of reality, when volition is removed. I drew over and over again, in my sketch-book, the heads of these two sisters, as they had appeared to me; and I wrote down, with extreme particularity, every word they had said, and every small circumstance of my dream.

One Winter's evening in the following year I again passed through Cologne, on my road home. I was a richer man now than I had been eighteen months ago; my foot was on the first rung of the ladder, for I had painted a picture which sold well. It was no longer necessary for me to carry about my wordly possessions on my back, or to seek out the poorest gasthaus. The steamer landed me, with other passengers, on the quay, hard by a handsome hotel. I resolved to patronize it. The evening was cold; but all along the quay, outside the hotel, in the court-yard, groups of people were standing, and talking with a slow, heavy power of speech, betokening that the native mind was moved by some topic of more than common interest. I caught a word here and there which roused my curiosity. I asked the kelner who showed me to my little room what the subject of such general interest was. An execution, he replied, adding that executions were rare events there now, and that unusual interest had been excited by this one, from the fact that the persons who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law were two sisters, murderesses, who had long escaped undetected.

I must have turned white instantly, for the man looked at me with some surprise.

"Did you ever see these women?" I managed at last to stammer out.

"No, mein Herr. I could not leave the hotel, to attend either the trial or execution. But there is an officer in the Speise-saal who can tell you everything about them, for he saw them in prison, and commanded the troops in the Platz to-day."

I said no more to the man, but went down to the coffee-room, a few minutes later, with my sketch-book in my hand. At one of the small round-tables a middle-aged Prussian officer was having his supper. Without more ado, I accosted him.

"Sir, you will forgive a stranger's intrusion I hope. I am an Englishman just arrived in Cologne. I understand that you were present, in an official capacity, this day at the execution of two women. You will oblige me greatly by giving me what information you can respecting them. The motive that prompts me to ask this favor is something beyond common curiosity, as you shall presently learn."

[illegible]

ceased to [illegible]. I [illegible] believe, long before she was beheaded.

Some minutes elapsed before I could speak. I [illegible] my sketch-book and turned [illegible]

"Sir," said I, "I have one question more to ask you. Do these heads at all resemble the wretched women whose death you this day witnessed?"

"Assuredly they do. They must have been drawn from life," he replied.

I then told him my story, as I have now told it you. I need hardly say he did not doubt but that I had actually, in the flesh, encountered the sisters Strauss, and had been in such imminent peril as very few men have survived. As to the hypothesis of a dream, which had taken such firm root in my mind that I could not lightly discard it, the officer laughed it to scorn.

Yet even at this distance of time, when I read and hear strange stories of second-sight, of prophetic dreams, and warning visions, a doubt crosses my mind, and I ask myself whether my adventure with the two sisters of Cologne was not, perhaps, of the nature of these? But you now know as much as I do, and I leave you to decide the point for yourself.

THE RIVER IN CALM.

BY [illegible]

A charm is thine, O River! rage or rest;
And if thy storms enrapture us, thy calms
Do none the less into the mortal breast
Pour their immortal balms.

Thou dreamy River, with thy freighted barks,
Resting upon their shadows, and, far through
Thy sunny deeps, the clouds, like sacred arks,
Floating in gulfs of blue!

The boatmen's voices, and their measured stroke,
Heard, but themselves unseen, far up the stream;
The ferry-steamers and their trailing smoke,
Moving in placid dream!

O River, calm and beautiful! O Peace,
That lies in folds about the dusty piers!
Great calm, that gives our fettered brains relief—
Thought, melted into tears!

THE ENDS OF THE EARTH.

From Dr. Hayes' New Book.

Let us pause here a few moments, in order that we may take a brief survey of the Polar Basin and arrive at a correct understanding of what is meant by the term "Open Polar Sea," so often used.

By referring to a circumpolar map, the reader will be able to form a more accurate judgment than he could from the most elaborate description. He will observe that about the North Pole of the earth there is an extensive sea, or, more properly, ocean, with an average diameter of more than two thousand miles. He will observe that this sea is almost completely surrounded by land, and that its shores are, for the most part, well defined—the north coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land, which project furthest into it, being alone undetermined. He will note that these shores occupy, to a certain extent, a uniform distance from the Pole, and are everywhere within the region of perpetual frost. He will remember that they are inhabited everywhere by people of the same race, to whom the soil yields no subsistence, who live exclusively by hunting and fishing, and confine their dwelling-places either to the coast or to the banks of the rivers which flow northward. He will observe that the long line of coast which gives lodgment to these Arctic nomads is interrupted in three principal places, and that through these the waters of the Polar Sea mingle with the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—these breaks being Baffin Bay, Behring Strait, and the broader opening between Greenland and Nova Zembla; and if he traces the currents on the map and follows the Gulf Stream as it flows northward, pouring the warm waters of the Tropic Zone through the broad gateway east of Spitzbergen and forcing out a return current of cold waters to the west of Spitzbergen and through Davis Strait, he will very readily comprehend why in this incessant displacement of the waters of the Pole by the waters of the Equator the great body of the former is never chilled to within several degrees of the freezing point; and since it is probably as deep, as it is almost as broad, as the Atlantic between Europe and America, he will be prepared to understand that this vast body of water tempers the whole region with a warmth above that which is otherwise natural to it; and that the Almighty hand, in the all-wise dispensation of His power, has thus placed a bar to its congelation; and he will read in this another symbol of Nature's great law of circulation, which, giving water to the parched earth and moisture to the air, moderates as well the temperature of the zones—cooling the Tropic with a current of water from the Frigid, and warming the Frigid with a current from the Tropic.

Bearing these facts in mind, the reader will perceive that it is the surface-water only which ever reaches so low a temperature that it is changed to ice; and he will also perceive that when the wind moves the surface-water, the particles which have become chilled by contact with the air mingle in the rolling waves with the warm waters beneath, and hence that ice can only form in sheltered places, or where the water of some bay is so shoal and the current so slack that it becomes chilled to the very bottom, or where the air over the sea is uniformly calm. He will remember, however, that the winds blow as fiercely over the Polar Sea as in any other quarter of the world; and he will, therefore, have no difficulty in comprehending that the Polar ice covers but a small part of the Polar water; and that it exists only where it is nursed and protected by the land. It clings to the coasts of Siberia, and springing thence across Behring Strait to America, it hugs the American shore, fills the narrow channels which drain the Polar waters into Baffin Bay through the Parry Archipelago, crosses thence to Greenland, from Greenland to Spitzbergen, and from Spitzbergen to Nova Zembla,—thus investing the Pole in an uninterrupted land-clinging belt of ice, more or less broken as well in Winter as in Summer, and the fragments ever moving to and fro, though never widely separating, forming a barrier against which all the arts and energies of man have not hitherto prevailed.

If the reader would further pursue the inquiry let him place one leg of a pair of dividers on the map near the North Pole (say in latitude 85°, longitude 180° W.,) and inscribe a circle two thousand miles in diameter, and he will have touched the margin of the land and the mean line of the ice-belt throughout its wide circuit, and have covered an area of more than three millions of square miles.

Although this ice-belt has not been broken through, it has been penetrated in many places, and its southern margin has been followed, partly along the waters formed near the land by the discharging rivers of the Arctic water-sheds of Asia and America, and partly by working through the ice which is always more or less loosened by the Summer. It was in this manner that various navigators have attempted the northwest passage; and it was after following the coast line from Behring Strait to Banks Land, and then pushing through the broken ice, that Sir Robert McClure finally succeeded in effecting this long-sought-for passage—not, however, by carrying his ship completely through, but by traveling over the Winter ice 300 miles to Wellington Channel, whence he returned home through Baffin Bay in a ship that had come from the eastward. And it was in this same manner that Capt. Collinson, passing from west to east, reached almost to the spot where perished Franklin, who had entered the ice from the opposite direction. And it is thus, also, that the Russians have explored the coasts of Siberia, meeting but two insurmountable obstacles to the navigation from the Atlantic to the Pacific side, namely, Cape Jakin, against which the ice is always jammed, and which Behring tried in vain to pass, and Cape Ceverro Vostochnoi, which the gallant young Lieut. Prondtschikoff made such heroic efforts to surmount. And it was by the same method of navigation that the Amsterdam pilot, earnest old William Barentz, strove, in 1596, to find by the northeast a passage to Cathay.

The efforts to break through the belt, with the expectation of finding clear water about the Pole, have been very numerous, and they have been made through every opening from the southern waters to the Polar Sea. To follow the history of these various attempts would not fall within my present purpose. It is but a long record of defeat, so far as concerned the single object of getting to the Pole. Cook, and all who have come after him, have failed to find the ice sufficiently open to admit of navigation northward from Behring Strait, as Hudson and his followers have through the Spitzbergen Sea; and all the efforts through Baffin Bay have been equally futile. The most persevering attempts to break through the ice-belt have been made to the west of Spitzbergen, and in this quarter ships have approached nearer to the Pole than in any other. The highest well-authenticated position achieved by any navigator was that of Scoresby, who reached latitude 81 deg. 30 min., although it is claimed that Hudson had gone still further; and if the stories which Daines Barrington picked up from the fishermen of Amsterdam and Hull are to be relied on, then the old Dutch and English voyagers have gone [illegible] this, seeking new fishing grounds and finding everywhere an open sea. There is, however, as before observed, no well authenticated record of any ship having attained a higher latitude than that of Scoresby.

Failing to sail through the ice, explorers have next tried to cross it with sledges. In this way the Russians have done most. Many enterprising officers of the Russian service, using the dog-sledges of the native tribes inhabiting the Siberian coast, have, in the early Spring boldly struck out upon the Polar Sea. Most conspicuous among them was Admiral Wrangell, then a young Lieutenant of the Russian Navy, whose explorations, continued through several years, showed that, at all seasons of the year, the same condition of the sea existed to the northward. The travelers were invariably arrested by open water; and the existence of a polynia or open sea above the New-Siberian Islands, became a fact as well established as that the rivers flow downward to the sea.

Sir Edward Parry tried the same method above Spitzbergen, using, however, men instead of dogs for draft, and carrying boats for safety in the event of the ice breaking up. Parry traveled northward until the ice, becoming loosened by the advancing season, carried him south faster than he was traveling north; and after a while it broke up under him, and set him adrift in the open sea.

Next came Capt. Inglefield's attempt to get into this circumpolar water through Smith Sound; and then Dr. Kane's. The latter's vessel could not be forced further into the ice than Van Rensselaer Harbor; and, like the Russians, he continued the work with sledges. After many embarrassments and failures in his attempts to surmount the difficulties presented by hummocked ice of the Sound, one of his parties succeeded finally in reaching the predicted open water; and, to quote Dr. Kane's words, "from an elevation of 580 feet, this water was still without a limit, moved by a heavy swell, free of ice, and dashing in surf against a rock-bound shore." This shore was the shore of the land which he named Washington Land.

Next after Dr. Kane's came my own undertaking; and the last chapter leaves me with my sledge upon the shores of that same sea which Dr. Kane describes, about one hundred miles to the north and west of the point from which one of his parties looked out upon the iceless waters. My own opinion of what I saw and of the condition of this sea, which Wrangell found open on the opposite side from where I stood, and which Kane's party had found open to my right, and which Parry's journey showed to be open above Spitzbergen, may be inferred from what I have already briefly stated, and may be more briefly concluded.

The boundaries of the Polar Basin are sufficiently well defined to enable us to form a rational estimate of the unknown coast-lines of Greenland and Grinnell Land—the only parts of the extensive circuit remaining unexplored. The trend of the northern coast-line of Greenland is approximately defined by the reasonable analogies of physical geography; and the same process of reasoning forbids the conclusion that Grinnell Land extends beyond the limit of my explorations. I hold, as Inglefield did before me, that Smith Sound expands into the Polar Basin. Beyond the narrow passage between Cape Alexander and Cape Isabella, the water widens steadily up to Cape Frazer, where it expands abruptly. On the Greenland side the coast trends regularly to the eastward, until it reaches Cape Agassiz, where it dips under the glacier and is lost to observation. That cape is composed of primitive rock, and is the end of a mountain spur. This same rock is visible at many places along the coast, but is mostly covered with the deposit of sandstone and greenstone which forms the tall cliffs of the coast-line, until it crops out about thirty miles in the interior into a mountain chain, which, (in company with Mr. Wilson,) I crossed, in 1853, to find the *mer de glace* hemmed in behind it. Further to the north the *mer de glace* has poured down into the Polar Sea, and pushing its way onward through the water, it has at length reached Washington Land, and swelled southward into Smith Sound. That the face of Humboldt Glacier trends more to the eastward than is exhibited on Dr. Kane's chart, I have shown; and that Washington Land will be found to lie much further in the same direction, I have sufficient grounds for believing. According to the report of Morton, it is to be inferred that this island is but a continuation of the same granitic ridge which breaks off abruptly at Cape Agassiz, and appears again above the sea at Cape Forbes, in a line conformable with the Greenland range. It is probable, then, that at some remote period, this Washington Land stood in the expansion of Smith Sound, washed by water on every side—that lying to the eastward being now supplanted by the great glacier of Humboldt; that lying to the westward now bearing the name of Kennedy Channel.

With the warm flood of the Gulf Stream pouring northward, and keeping the waters of the Polar Sea at a temperature above the freezing point, while the winds, blowing as constantly under the Arctic as under the Tropic sky, and the ceaseless currents of the sea and the tide-flow of the surface, keep the waters ever in movement, it is not possible, as I have before observed, that even any considerable portion of this extensive sea can be frozen over. At no point within the Arctic Circle has there been found an ice-belt extending, either in Winter or in Summer, more than from fifty to a hundred miles from land. And even in the narrow channels separating the islands of the Parry Archipelago, in Baffin Bay, in the North Water, and the mouth of Smith Sound—everywhere, indeed, within the broad area of the Frigid Zone, the waters will not freeze except when sheltered by the land, or when an ice-pack, accumulated by a long continuance of winds from one quarter, affords the same protection. That the sea does not close except when at rest I had abundant reason to know during the late Winter; for at all times, as this narrative frequently records, even when the temperature of the air was below the freezing point of mercury, I could hear from the deck of the schooner the roar of the beating waves.

It would be needless for me to detain the reader with the conclusions to be drawn from the condition of the sea as observed by me at the point from which the last chapter left us returning, as the facts speak for themselves. It will not, however, be out of place to observe that no one whose eye has ever rested upon the Arctic ice or witnessed the changes of the Arctic seasons, could fail to realize that in a very short time, as the Summer advanced, the open water would steadily eat its way southward, through Kennedy Channel, into Smith Sound.

DISRAELI AS LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* says:

"Instead of starting up on all occasions, and answering for everybody and everything, as was too often the case with the late leader of the House, it was remarked last session of Mr. Disraeli that he liked to bring his men out. He encouraged them to try their pinions, and was always ready with his 'Hear, hear,' and words of generous praise, when it could with any fairness be given. This courtesy and self-abnegation made the Conservative leader popular with his party, and was not unobserved or unappreciated by the Opposition benches. Vanity and self-sufficiency cannot fairly be charged against the statesman who once offered to cede to Mr. Gladstone the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House, and to serve under his former opponent and rival. Yet with all Mr. Disraeli's desire and need of assistance, he will, I think, look in vain to his colleagues to turn the tide of debate. In spite of himself Mr. Disraeli will be the great central figure of the Ministerial picture. He must do battle with all the mighty host arrayed against him, and be always ready to put lance in rest in single combat with their peerless champion. A knowledge of the man, his friends and his antagonists will enable us to understand his tactics and course of action. He will be grave, cautious and measured. He will be less afraid of many of his adversaries than of one of his colleagues, of bitter temper and well-pronounced distrust of the working classes. He will allow lukewarm Liberals every opportunity for answering honest and ardent Reformers. For a brilliant and epigrammatic speech from Mr. Lowe he would barter the eloquence of the whole Treasury bench. He trusts that he will not appeal to Earl Grosvenor and the Adullamites in vain, and by their aid he hopes to repel the fierce onslaught of Mr. Gladstone and the Opposition. Mr. Disraeli's position is such as to call forth all his powers, and I, for one, confidently anticipate that he is soon to take higher rank both as an orator and as a party leader than he has ever assumed before. He was somewhat dwarfed in the presence of a statesman of Lord Palmerston's age, experience and European fame. Mr. Disraeli now stands in the very front rank. He has led his party in the Lower House for twenty years; while his great rival in oratory is, in this respect, in his years of nonage, indeed of babyhood. Mr. Disraeli is now, for the third time, the leader of the House of Commons, and in respect of his temper and courtesy he is a universal favorite. He is not the actual Prime Minister, but he has more influence in the Cabinet than his nominal chief, and he is the heir-apparent to the Premiership whenever Lord Derby retires from the scene. His command over the mechanism of oratory is now complete. He has surrounded an unsuccessful cause with the halo of victory. After campaigns in which he has sustained a series of uniform and signal defeats, he has brought off his army with their *prestige* and discipline unimpaired. These are great merits in a party leader, and great things may with reason be expected from the ripe experience, long acquaintance with public affairs, extensive and accurate information, and copious resources of the Minister now for the third time Chancellor of the Exchequer."

COCKNEYISMS.—In a review of a novel entitled *Lizze Lorton*, in the *Times*, we observe some remarks upon the alleged spread of cockneyisms into the rural districts; and it is said, especially of Suffolk, that the peasantry, thanks to the certificated schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, are beginning to omit and interpolate the letter "h" with as much regular irregularity as if they had been born in St. Giles's. That the masters and mistresses who pass through the London training colleges may carry back with them into the country many traces of the cockney dialect is but probable. But it is not necessary to charge them with that dishonor of our exacting aspirate which is supposed even now to be undermining the vernacular of Suffolk. The capricious and arbitrary treatment of the letter in question has never been an exclusive cockneyism, though we know it is commonly considered so. It prevails in many of our large, especially of our manufacturing, towns, even where it does not prevail in the surrounding villages. And in the south, and more particularly in the southwest, of England it is quite common everywhere, even among the gentry. In the country, however, it is more commonly found that the difficulty is limited to particular words, and does not extend to the whole class which have to be pronounced "against the collar." Horse is a sad stumbling block, the liberties taken with that noble animal by our rustic population, and even by our parish clerks, being a sore affliction to well regulated ears. You will hear the same man in the reading-desk give out with nasal solemnity that "He rideth upon the heavens as it were upon a noss," who makes no mistake in the word heaven, and will tell you that he is going *home*, or that his *hog* is nearly fat, or that he has *ham* to sell, with as much propriety as if he was Archbishop of Canterbury. Neither is that kind of promiscuous intercourse between the *v*'s and the *w*'s, which is sanctioned by the more illiterate of the population an unerring mark of cockney carelessness. The other day only we were assured by a Suffolk man, a great deal too old to have been corrupted by national schools, that the severe frost was unfavorable to the "wegetation of the earth," which phrase we were at first disposed to interpret as bearing some resemblance to olive branches. However, as we soon discovered there was no metaphor in the case, that his "earth" was his kitchen garden, and that the "wegetation" he spoke of was literally that of his potatoes and apple trees. We made a note of the circumstance, as affording a good double illustration of what may be called provincial cockneyisms, if it be not a bull so to designate them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BATTLE SCENES OF THE ILIAD.—Dr. Montucci, says a Paris correspondent, has been one of the first [illegible] who has called the attention of lovers of classic lore to a work which throws a [illegible] light on the "Iliad." M. Nicolaides, a native of Crete, has not only visited the ground in dispute, but in consequence of eminent attainments and sound critical views has been enabled to explain the most obtrusive points with mathematical certainty. Dr. Montucci informs us that this work appears under the auspices of Gustav d'Eichthal, the author of *Les Evangiles*, and a competent Greek scholar. It is impossible to give a full outline of this interesting book, but we must content ourselves with pointing out one of the topographical errors committed by former explorers and corrected with great judgments by M. Nicolaides. The theatre of the Trojan war, so far as it is related in the "Iliad," is now a plain, at the southwest corner of which there are two springs, issuing, like several others, from the base of the hills bordering on the plain. The river Scamander flows across this plain, receiving almost perpendicularly the waters of a small stream, which is no other than Homer's Simois. Now, the error generally committed consists in taking the Simois for the Scamander. The author is at a loss to explain the cause of this mistake, seeing that the Scamander or Xanthus is constantly mentioned in the "Iliad" with a variety of epithets chiefly denoting its size and importance, and is moreover crossed and recrossed by the combatants; while the Simois is only mentioned six times in the poem, without any epithets, and is never crossed by the contending parties. It is moreover represented as a stream of secondary importance and as a tributary of the Scamander, as it is to this day. The author, in giving the fullest development to this point, informs us that the average breadth of the Scamander is eighty metres, and very much resembles the Arno in the plain of Pisa. Its present name is Mendecay.

WORLDLY WISDOM.—If successful men and women were completely frank, many of them would probably admit that there have been times in their own career at which a little spice of wordly wisdom has prevented them from doing something which would have spoiled their fortunes. Either they did not say or write, or look or do something for which they would have suffered, and they are in consequence what they are. And most of those who have these reminiscences have also before their mind's eye the picture of some one or other of their old contemporaries at school or college—often, perhaps, a weedy, seedy, shabby-looking fellow—who would have flung wordly wisdom on such an occasion to the winds, and by the side of whose chivalry and fanatical simplicity their own prudence, with all its after-acquired influence and greatness, seems a rather poor thing. As the world goes, it is, however, clear that he is nowhere and they are everything. The worldly-wise man has married well, has offended nobody by his opinions, has earned the credit of being moderate and cultivated, has been lucky in his investments, is received with pleasure at the houses where he dines and visits, possesses a seat in Parliament, and will be a Cabinet Member before he dies. The fanatic lives in a fever of indignation at every form of injustice and hypocrisy in the world about him, cannot be brought to hide his views under a bushel for the sake of conciliating his rich uncles or his acquaintances, is abused by society for setting all its conventional ideas at defiance, dresses deplorably, drinks wine that would set most men's teeth on edge, marries a woman of as enthusiastic temper as himself, and fades away without having gained any social or political distinction at all. If he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he would not gain any. Everybody has known these two types of men in their younger days, and watched with interest their comparative progress through life; and everybody has at times admired the wise man of the world, and joined in the cry of pity over the folly and bad taste of the other.—*Saturday Review.*

A LESSON FOR A FATHER.—"You would not know there was a child in the house," boasted an arbitrary father to a friend. The friend pitied him, and would have pitied the children. But he perceived that on every occasion of the father leaving home, the mother, pale and gentle-eyed, having struggled in vain to give the children their proper place in the house, made up for it by allowing them every license when he was absent. On one occasion, on a signal being given that the father had gone away, the children trooped down in noisy glee to their mother. Each began the play they liked best, and the drawing-room was as littered with toys, and as jocund with laughter and happiness, as any nursery, when the dreaded voice of "papa" was heard in the hall. He had forgotten a letter, and returned for it. Without looking to their startled and paling mother for help, the instincts of the children prompted them to hide away in the quickest manner they could. Some wrapped themselves in the folds of the window curtains, others ran under the table; a fat chubby fellow rolled himself into his mother's dress. His glee had been so great the disappointment was too much for him, and though the father was somewhat astonished at the disorder of the room he was too hurried to stay to inquire, and the children might have remained undiscovered had not a sob burst from the disappointed little heart. His father extracted him from his mother's dress by one leg, and, placing him before him, commanded him sternly "to speak the truth and answer directly what are you are blubbering for, you booby?" The fat little fellow, thinking his last hour had come, obeyed both commands, and with a roar of crying exclaimed, "Because you have come home, papa."—*The Argosy for January.*

HOW JULES GERARD WAS KILLED.—Some particulars have at last come to hand (tardily enough) of the death, two years ago, of Jules Gerard, the Lion-killer. These particulars have been obtained by the French Consular Agent at Sierra Leone, and he has communicated them to his Government. According to information given by M. Huchard, a French merchant established in the Shuboro, and by Ali-ben-[illegible], Gerard's interpreter, the hardy explorer fell a victim to the cupidity and ferocity of the negroes whom he had engaged as his guides and protectors. His baggage and provisions were at first pillaged repeatedly during his journey from Seraboo to Marna by the Chief of the former village. Being thus deprived of all that was absolutely necessary for him to continue his route, Gerard sent back his interpreter to Sierra Leone for a fresh supply. The latter, on his way back to rejoin his master, learnt at the village of Nio-Jupan that he had been drowned by the Kosos, who had conducted him from Woola to Makala, and that his body was found in the River Jong, which flows on the territory of Shuboro. According to Ali's account, the body when found was quite naked—the arms tied behind his back, and a piece of wood, with a large stone attached, was fastened to his waist. Ali tried to recover his instruments, but could not do so. The provisions he had were taken from him by the negroes, and he himself was beaten, bound and kept as a slave. Gerard had formed the project of traversing Africa from Sierra Leone to Algiers, passing through Timbuctoo.

What is there Above our Atmosphere?—At one of the recent weekly meetings of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House, a paper was read upon some experiments of high philosophical interest just finished at the observatory of the British Association in the Old Deer Park, near Kew. The accepted theory that light travels in waves from the sun to the earth implies the existence of a material medium between the two globes to convey the vibrations, and, as there is evidence that the atmosphere of the earth practically terminates at much less than a height of 100 miles above high-water mark, the transmitting medium is not common air. An infinitely elastic fluid, called ether, in which the particles of all solid, gaseous and liquid bodies are believed to vibrate freely, is, on these and other grounds, believed to fill all space, transmitting waves of light in all directions from luminous masses. One proof that a resisting medium pervades space is the motion of Encke's comet, a light body, whose time of revolution round the sun is found to be shortening continually, so that it is tolerably certain that it must eventually fall into that luminary. The earth, being much heavier, is not sensibly affected by the supposed resisting medium, although, if the retarding force exist, it seems evident that after a long lapse of time this world must fall into the sun. Another proof of the existence of ether is the fact that when the electric light is produced in the vacuum of an air-pump, it is not considerably diminished in brightness, but finds some medium to transmit the luminous waves to the glass side of the receiver, and to the spectators outside. Mr. Balfour Stewart, F. R. S., Superintendent of Kew Observatory, and Prof. P. G. Tait, of Edinburgh, have for a long time been trying to bring this wonderful intangible ether within the range of direct experiment upon the surface of the earth, and the paper read briefly summarized their labors up to the present time. A disc of metallic aluminium, a little more than a foot in diameter, they made to rotate with exceeding velocity in the vacuum of the air-pump, when it became heated, and the heating effect was measured by means of a delicate thermo-electric battery and reflecting galvanometer. In this way they proved that the heating effect was exactly the same in a quarter-inch or four-inch vacuum, and did not vary whether the residual gas in the receiver were hydrogen, coal gas, or common air. Some calculations by Prof. Clerk Maxwell, proved that the heating was not due to magnetism, and evidence was likewise adduced that it was not caused by vibrations of the disc, leaving the question open whether it was due to the vibrations of the hypothetical ether in the receiver. Prof. Tyndall and others listened attentively to what is acknowledged to be a difficult and intricate subject.

America in Europe.—Before quitting the consideration of this part of our subject, we will, for a moment, give way to our imagination, and picture the results that would follow, supposing that the population of the United States of America could be moved from their present position on the earth's surface, and in a moment be substituted in the place of the inhabitants of Turkey. Very little difference of latitude opposes itself to the further supposition that the several pachalics, being transformed into free States, should be populated by the natives of such districts of the New World as gave the fittest adaptation to their previous habits of labor. Now, let us picture this Empire, after it had been for fifty years only subject to the laws, the religion, and the industry of such a people. Constantinople, outrivaling New-York, may be painted, with a million of free citizens, as the focus of all the trade of Eastern Europe. Let us conjure up the thousands of miles of railroads, carrying to the very extremities of this Empire—not the sanguinary satrap, but—the merchandize and the busy traders of a free State; conveying—not the firman of a ferocious sultan, armed with death to the trembling slave, but—the millions of newspapers and letters which stimulate the enterprise and excite the patriotism of an enlightened people. Let us imagine the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora swarming with steamboats, connecting the European and Asiatic continents by hourly departures and arrivals; or issuing from the Dardanelles, to reanimate once more with life and fertility the hundred islands of the Archipelago; or, conceive the rich shores of the Black Sea in the power of the New-Englander, and the Danube pouring down its produce from the plains of Moldavia and Wallachia, now subject to the plow of the hardy Kentuckian. Let us picture the Carolinians, the Virginians and the Georgians transplanted to the coasts of Asia Minor, and behold its hundreds of cities again bursting from the tomb of ages to recall religion and civilization to the spot from whence they first issued forth upon the world. Alas! that this should only be an illusion of the fancy!—*Richard Cobden.*

What is a Novel?—To say of one that he is a novelist, is to say little more of him than it is to say of one that he is a man. Whether the man is a tatterdemalion or a bishop, a pickpocket or a judge, a buffoon or a prophet, whether the novelist is an artist or a bungler, a genius or a fool, are questions remaining for further consideration. Practicably, the single condition to which even the successful novelist must conform is, that he shall interest his readers: and the limitless freedom thus enjoyed commends the novel in an especial manner to literary genius in a time characterized and circumstanced as ours. Just such a formless form of composition, restricted to nothing, capable of adaptation to everything, was required to be the literary magician's bottle of this restless, changeful, vehemently active, and most desultory age, into which and from which our miscellaneous wealth of knowledge and experience, our historical reminiscences, our stray scientific gatherings, our capricious fitful imaginings, our philosophical notions, the *débris* of a hundred systems, our theological beliefs, the *débris* of a hundred creeds, our religious feelings, our snatches of old songs, and attempts at new ones, our political preferences, our social views, fancies, prejudices, our literary opinions, our personal crotchets, theories, oddities, peculiarities, and those of our friends and enemies, can be poured. That a book is a novel means anything or nothing; the practical question relates to its character and contents.—*British Quarterly Review, January Number.*

A French Advocate.—M. Paul Gerard, in a sketch of the eminent French advocate, Maitre Emmanuel Arago, gives a curious illustration of license which the members of the bar in that country allow themselves on behalf of their clients. The case in which M. Arago first made a reputation was the trial of a young man named Huber and Mlle. Laure Gouvelle, for a plot against Louis Philippe. M. Arago, in defending the former, exclaimed, "Huber is a man whom I esteem, whom I love, whom I shall never forget, as I hope he never will forget me—a man, gentlemen, whom I could desire to be my own brother. Surely you will give him back to me." And at the close of this singular peroration the impassioned counsel fell upon his client's neck and embraced him. The Jury, however, took their own view of the case, and returned a verdict of guilty. When the prisoners appeared to receive sentence, M. Arago again hugged his client, while M. Jules Favre, who defended Mlle. Gouvelle, flung himself into her arms and kissed her—perhaps a more natural and pleasant proceeding. "In fact," as M. Gerard remarks, "there was a great deal of embracing in that case."

Gas in Moscow.—The *Morning Post* publishes an account of a curious ceremony performed at Moscow on the 27th of December last, when the old Russian capital was, for the first time, lighted with gas. At 2 o'clock a *Te Deum* was sung at the gas factory, which was, moreover, solemnly consecrated. Then there was a grand banquet, after which the officials and the principal guests proceeded to the Kremlin, where a platform covered with red cloth had been prepared, close to the cathedral of St. Michael. At half-past four the Mayor armed himself with a taper and approached the nearest lamp, of which the tap was already in the hands of an aide. At the word of command the tap was turned, the gas was lighted, a military band began to play the national hymn, and the music was continued until the whole Kremlin was illuminated, as well as a large portion of the exterior city. We do not know what the quality of the Moscow gas may be; but if it is really worth thanking Heaven for, the Mayor of Moscow may say or sing with Pierre Dupont's ultra-national wine-drinker:

Je songe en remerciant Dieu
Qu'ils n'en ont pas en Angleterre.

German Criticism.—A recent number of *Revue des Deux Mondes* has rescued from oblivion a pearl of Teutonic critical interpretation, to which appeal might be made as offering *prima facie* evidence of the towering strength of the German mind. Prof. Trautwetter pointed out that the Nebelungen Lied was a chemical treatise in versified disguise. The Etzel of the [illegible] represents lime, Chriemhild carbon, Siegfried [illegible] acid, Brunehault carbonic acid [illegible] muriatic acid. Prof. [illegible], in his edition of Nibelungen, notices this ingenious interpretation of the esoteric sense of the poem and adds, with becoming gravity and acuteness, that "it appears to repose on no certain basis." It must be confessed at once that acumen of this class has seldom been exhibited by a British Philistine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Civilized Negro.—That the negro is fitted, by his humor, by his industry, by his sociality, for a very high form of civil life, may be [illegible]. [illegible] Brown, head-waiter in the Richmond Hotel; a man with a bright eye, a sharp tongue, a quick hand. A few months since he was a slave. He learned to read in secret, and in daily fear of the lash; since he got his freedom, he has learned to write. In this black lad I have found more sense of right and wrong, of policy and justice, than in half the platform orators of the schools.—*New America, by W. Hepworth Dixon.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign and Domestic Gossip.

—An edition of Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy* has been issued in London, which is remarkable for its illustrations. The frontispiece is by Gustave Doré, and three of the other illustrations are by no less an artist than Tupper himself. The *Spectator* takes advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to poke some fun at the great Proverbial Philosopher. It says:

"Gustave Doré, though he has evidently deeply studied Tupper, cannot be expected to rise with his theme so high as the poet who inspired him. Gustave Doré's frontispiece presents us with a large book called *Tabulae Proverbiorum*, before which a picturesque bearded figure in a Spanish hat is kneeling in profound study, carrying in his left hand apparently one of those bags pendent from the end of a wand, which are used in churches for collecting money out of pews inaccessible to the ordinary length of the human arm. A lady behind him has a similar instrument, from which we may suppose that a collection for a cheap edition of the *Proverbial Philosophy* is impending."

Of one of Mr. Tupper's own illustrations the *Spectator* remarks:

"'Iron Destiny,' who is lugging the multitudes into the river, is a scowling, grimy and gaunt giant, with a crown, standing in the water, and fishing his human victims by myriads *into* the water, instead of, like other fishermen, out of it. Mr. Tupper has made us see in that black angler's face that his sport does not consist in the skill with which he baits his line, for apparently the lines are all fastened to the victims before he begins his fishing, but only in the exercise of the main force which lugs such enormous crowds into the river. Mr. Tupper suggests, in fact—though he draws a line-fisher, not a net-fisher—both by the minuteness, helplessness and hosts of the victims and the expression of brute force in the face of the fisher, rather a *shrimper* of men than a fisher of men in this glorious design. 'Iron Destiny' lugging on men to their destruction as a shrimper scoops up his shrimps, and with a certain cannibalistic expression in the glare of his eyes as if he were contemplating breakfasting on them, is evidently Mr. Tupper's conception. Had Mr. Tupper designed all the illustrations, instead of only three, the book would have been doubled in value. But the other artists fall sadly short of the sublime level of the *Proverbial Philosophy*."

—A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Press* gives these facts in the earlier history of Hon. J. Lothrop Motley:

"As a young man, he gave brilliant promise, but wedding considerable wealth, and being in the way to inherit more, there seemed to be wanting the requisite spur to his ambition. He used to write finished and scholarly papers for the *North American Review*, and at length essayed authorship in novels. The Harpers published one for him, more than thirty years ago, called 'Morton's Hope,' which, if my own youthful impressions are to be relied on, had some interest and merit. It did not succeed, however, and I have heard from those who knew him at this time, that more than one successor to it, after being finished, went into the fire. In 1849, he was induced to go into politics, came out on the stump for Gen. Taylor, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives that year. He wrote, while in that body, a report from the Committee on Education, which made quite an impression. But he seems to have soon tired of this kind of life. His becoming a historian—in which he at last found his sphere and became famous—was partly a matter of accident. Some unfortunate railroad investments greatly narrowed his income, and as a measure of economy his family concluded to move abroad. They went to Brussels, and then, looking about for occupation, the thought of writing the History of the Netherlands came to him. He had always had something of a taste for historical research, his early novel, and 'Merry Mount,' a second work of fiction, published just before he went abroad, being both founded on events in early New-England annals."

—Young men who have a taste for science, says the London *Reader*, have the same difficulty in France as elsewhere in finding an opening. M. Fremy has presented a pamphlet on the subject to the French Academy. "The young man," says he, "who is led by his tastes in the direction of science, almost always encounters, in the beginning, difficulties of every nature. His advancement is the slowest possible. Many scientific men of real ability have remained up to 50 years of age in the humble position of preparatory teacher; and the useful interference of the Society of Friends of Science often shows that the author of great discoveries dies leaving his family in deep poverty. I ask for the creation of sixty places to give away to persons who have cultivated with most success the mathematics, and the physical and natural sciences. Those who get the appointments will have to advance science by their labors. There will be three classes: those of the third to have £80 per annum; of the second, £160; of the first, £240."

—A historical sketch of the town of Fishkill has just been published by T. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff, of Hopewell. The pamphlet embraces an account of the first settlement—Indians, patents, church history, Revolutionary reminiscences, &c. We quote from Mr. Brinckerhoff's sketch:

"After the evacuation of New-York, Fishkill became, from its safe position above the Highlands, a place of much consideration. Numbers from New-York and Long Island sought safety in this town. The interior army route to Boston passed through this place. The Marquis de Chastellux, in his travels in North America, says: 'This town, in which there are not more than fifty houses in the space of two miles, has long been the principal depot of the American army. But the magazines, hospitals, workshops, &c., form a town in themselves.' An old lady told the writer that after the battle of White Plains she went with her father through the streets of Fishkill, and in places between the Dutch and Episcopal churches, the dead bodies were piled up as high as cordwood."

—During the past year, according to the London *Bookseller*, there have appeared in England 4,204 new books and new editions: Religious books and pamphlets, 849; biographical and historical, 194; medical and surgical, 160; poetry and the drama, 222; novels, 290; minor fiction and children's books, 544; travels, topography and geography, 195; annuals and serials, (volumes only,) 226; agriculture, horticulture, &c., 64; English philology and education, 196; European and classical philology and translations, 161; law, 84; naval, military and engineering, 89; science, natural history, &c., 147; trade and commerce, 79; politics and questions of the day, 167; illustrated works, 85; art, architecture, &c., 84; miscellaneous, not classified, 358. Total, 4,204.

—A German bookseller in this City has issued a circular, the object of which is to exhibit the unjust operation of the new tariff. His facts and figures are much better than his English, as may be inferred from the following sentence, which concludes the circular:

"In the whole civilized world the principle that Literature ought to pass free of duty from one State to the other is recognized, because the intellectual progress of humanity depends on Literature. Just as slavery, now abolished, was a black spot on the Republic of the U. S., so the import duty on literary productions will make appear the U. S. Government in the light of illiberal low-mindedness in Europe. It will call back in the memory the barbaric mediæval times of inquisition, when Literature was also suppressed, though for another reason."

—Mr. Wm. B. Pike, of Bradford, Mass., has in preparation the life and literary works of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Mr. Pike was for many years an official at the Salem Custom-house, and Mr. Hawthorne's intimate friend. It is said that the life and correspondence will make many curious revelations, not only as regards matters literary, but also as to things and persons political. Hawthorne himself more than once hinted at a wealth of material for such a work acquired in his experience as a Custom-house officer.

—Mr. Andrew Boyd, of this City, is collecting [illegible] Lincoln. [illegible] become thirty bound volumes, and over one hundred unbound; besides large numbers of portraits, mourning-cards, badges, medals, catalogues of medals, letters and autographs by Mr. Lincoln, prospectuses of books about him, posters for the arrest of the assassins—in fine, whatever publication or token, however trifling, that relates to the martyred President.

—Among Messrs. Hurst & Blackett's London announcements for the new year are the following works: *New America*, by William Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols., with illustrations; *A Trip to the Tropics*, by the Marquis of Lorne; *A Lady's Ramble in Bohemia* in 1866, by Miss Eden; *Sybil's Second Love*, by Miss Kavanagh, 3 vols. Also, new works of fiction by Hon. Mrs. Norton, Amelia B. Edwards, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Marsh, Sarah Tytler, Georgina M. Craik, Rev. J. M. Bellew, Walter Thornbury, &c.

—A late number of *Charivari* contains a caricature of a duel in Paris between two writers of the *Liberté* and *Opinion Nationale*. Two well-dressed men are seated on a bench in one of the public gardens, apparently conversing together. One of them has a large black band over his forehead and eye. The other inquires, "You are doubtless in the army?" "No," is the reply. "Ah, then," says the first, "in that case you are a journalist."

—The authorship of a poem which has been running the rounds of the newspapers, credited to the assassin Surratt, has been claimed by Henry A. Lavely, of Pittsburgh, who says: "I have always thought that this man Surratt was everything that was mean and contemptible, but I never knew before that he would even attempt to steal brains."

—Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, of Frederick County, Md., a grandson of President Monroe, and who has in his possession many of the important papers of that distinguished patriot and statesman, is now preparing for publication a work from the pen of Mr. Monroe, addressed to his countrymen, and written after he had retired from public life.

—Mr. C. C. Haven, of Trenton, N. J., has written a pamphlet to demonstrate the fact that the "Battle of the Assunpink," fought on the 2d of January, 1777, was much more important than most historians have acknowledged.

—Tom Hood is editing a series of Penny Readings, judiciously selected from the works of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Addison, Dickens and other famous authors. Messrs. Cassell & Co., of London, are the publishers.

—Nellie Marshall, a young lady eighteen years of age, and a daughter of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, is publishing a serial called *Electra, Heiress of Cedar Bluffs*, in a Memphis paper.

—The writings and speeches of the late United States Senator from South Carolina, J. H. Hammond, have been published in Charleston for private distribution.

—The second edition of a Japanese English dictionary has been published at Hong Kong by a Japanese gentleman, of which over a thousand copies were sold in two days.

—Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon's *New America*, which is shortly to be published in London, will contain illustrations of American scenery from photographs.

—Messrs. Moxon, publishers, of London, are receiving subscriptions toward erecting a handsome monument over the grave of Charles Lamb, in Edmonstone church-yard.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce for early publication a *History of the Navy During the Rebellion*, by Rev. Charles B. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

—*Woodburn Grange, a Story of English Country Life*, by William Howitt, will shortly be published from advance sheets by Peterson Brothers, of Philadelphia.

—Joseph W. Mitchell, of St. Louis, lawyer, has brought suit for divorce from his wife, Miss Ellen Shade, a poetess, who writes under the *nom de plume* of Ella Elwood.

CANADA.

Removal of the Fenian Prisoners—An Unsatisfactory Financial Scheme—Lord Monck and his Successor—Commissioners to Paris—Pensions for the Wounded—The Quebec Relief Fund—Outrages at the Falls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

The Fenian trials, which ended on this day week, have been followed by the removal of the seven prisoners whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, namely: Father McMahon, Lynch, Slavin, Schoolen, Quinn, Hayden and Whalen. They were sent down on Saturday, all in irons except Lynch and Father McMahon. Very few persons were present besides a guard from the Seventeenth Regiment, when the prisoners were taken to the train. Their departure caused some disappointment, as it was expected that the removal would be more ostentatious than it was. No military guard went with the train, as there was no necessity for it, the authorities being fully satisfied that no attempt at rescue would be made, and the prisoners were too [illegible]

[illegible]

CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Constitutional Amendment—The Moral Gallery for Portraits of Fallen Heroes—The Real Estate Frenzy—The [illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

It appears that the puritans of Massachusetts [illegible]

THE CORPORATIONS IN THE STATE.

Corporations are said not to possess souls [illegible]

A NATIONAL GALLERY FOR PORTRAITS OF FALLEN HEROES.

[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE FRENZY.

[illegible] with this state of things, for they are bringing out in rugged prominence the feature of extorting from the houseless applicant. This bonus equals in many cases a month's rent, and each one of them solemnly assures people that rents are going to be higher than ever before. Houses are offered at balloon prices, and are scarce at that. A modern-built house, which sold a year ago for $7,000, cannot now be bought for less than $14,000; and houses which rented two years ago for $300 now command $600 and $700. A first-class residence cannot be obtained for less than from $1,200 to $1,500 rental, and there are numerous instances where houses, adapted to the accommodation of three families, and containing not over nine rooms, yield a monthly rental of $50. And these rents are paid by persons whose income does not exceed $1,500 a year. How such families manage to make both ends meet is a profound mystery. Landlords are expected generally to double the rents upon their victimized tenants who have no chance but to remain and put up with the imposition. Independence in these times is a hazardous experiment, and there are but a few that dare to assert it. The great scarcity of houses here is no mystery. Everybody wishes to live in the city, and just so long as capitalists refuse to build, just so long will rents be high. On this little peninsula some 200,000 people are huddled together systematically, and 100,000 more want to move here. Roxbury, which ought to, in the nature of things, be annexed to Boston, is for the most part peopled by Boston families, who have been crowded into enjoying "city life within country limits" by the middling classes whose association has forced them hither, and whose means do not allow them to reside in the suburbs. Last year only a few dwelling-houses were erected in the City, and these for the most part were of the first-class. It is very seldom that a dwelling-house of moderate expense is erected in this City. Capitalists will not erect tenement houses, nor will they improve our unoccupied lands with the moderate kind. The occupants of stores are being electrified by the landlords' demand, and I hear that some tenants, rather than remain, threaten to go out of business, while others, having large hopes of the future are submitting to the resolution of these petty tyrants. Parties, however, decline to take long leases, and owners express no regrets, conscious of making more money by charging an outrageous rent. How long these fictitious values will last nobody can tell, but it is evident that Boston will be among the last cities to come down to the hard pan. Would that the retributive justice of an avenging Nemesis, which has brought landlords in New-York to their senses, might rest here and mitigate the cupidity of house-owners and house agents. Pemberton-square, which formerly contained first-class dwellings, is now the headquarters of numerous lawyers, and is soon destined to become "Barristers'-square." Fort Hill, where innumerable families reside in tenement-houses, is to be the site of magnificent warehouses, and if the inroads of trade continue in this manner, before many years have elapsed the middling classes who are employed in the city, and wish to reside near their workshops, will be forced to live—nobody knows where.

VIGIL.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who has been visiting the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, relates his adventures at some length. He writes:

"Turning off suddenly to the right from a winding path, we came upon a large deep hole, extending straightforward underground, like the entrance to a mine level. A few rough steps led down to the mouth, through a mass of brushwood and rubbish which has been left to accumulate there. Arrived at the bottom the guide stopped to light the lamps, and when each of the party had taken one in his hand we walked onward into the cave itself. The road ran at first between two huge ledges of rock, the sides of which were literally black with a multitude of bats, whose shrill, twittering cries seemed to resent our intrusion. Soon the guide called out, 'Be careful to the right,' and we passed by deep vats, from which saltpetre was worked more than half a century ago. The track of the miners' oxen and carts, and the corn cobs which they threw away, are still to be seen on the ground. These vats are carelessly left open and uncovered—one of the innumerable instances in the cave of the neglect of the most ordinary precautions for the safety of visitors which the proprietors are guilty of. The very first impression upon entering the cave was that we were walking in the dry bed of a subterraneous river, and this was confirmed by every step we took. The water has flowed between the two cliffs which now form huge walls on each side, and has worn away for itself the narrow channels which branch off from every side, and many of which are still unexplored. For a long distance the road is about the width of Fleet-street, but rough, devious and choked with huge stones and masses of rock. The lamps gave light enough around the feet to enable us to see [illegible]

[illegible]

only darkness stretched, as it were, into some unknown sky. The guide took the lamps from us and put them in a corner, and bade us all down on a log of wood and fix our eyes upon this imaginary sky. In a few moments we saw, to our great surprise, the stars twinkling far overhead, and streaks of light crossing it, resembling the milky way. It was like sitting at the bottom of a ravine, or between two high bluffs, and gazing upward on a starry night, and a most beautiful scene it was. We saw a comet and could almost fancy that we made out one or two of the familiar constellations. The illusion was complete; it was difficult to persuade ourselves that it was an illusion. The guide now went away from us, carrying the lamps with him and leaving us in total darkness. In the thick blackness stars and everything disappeared, until presently a faint light as of the earliest morning rays began to gather in the distance, and gradually it spread over this immense vault, and the guide made his appearance from another point. We then made him show us the stars again, and thought that this sight alone repaid us for our visit to the cave a second time. Afterward we went to another lion of the cave called the "Gothic Halls," where there are some enormous but very rough stalactites. Between two of these, forming a sort of pulpit, a clergyman once married an eccentric couple from Tennessee. We were not particularly interested in this legend, and scarcely thought the "Gothic Halls" equal to the accounts of them."

Another remarkable cave in the same neighborhood—Orvetor's Cave—was also visited:

"A little hut is built over the entrance, which goes down directly into the earth, and is therefore more striking than the entrance to the Mammoth Cave. We at once enter into narrow avenues with arched roofs, and find more of interest in a small compass than we had seen the day before in the Mammoth Cave—always excepting that never-to-be-forgotten river. At one part, by remaining still and silent we could hear occasionally a drop of water fall into a subterranean river, somewhere below us—but how far off has not been discovered. In fact, comparatively little of this cave is known, for it was only explored last Spring, and has yet had but few visitors. We came to a very deep pit, down which the guide threw a light. We went on through some passages, abounding in stalactites and stalagmites, and with rocks overhead fretted like the roof of a Gothic cathedral. The rocks were worn away into shapes resembling the huge ribs of the mastodon, and immense folds of stalactite, pure and transparent, hang from the roof over a pit, which has been named the 'Curtain Dome.'"

Gen. Sheridan's Reception in the House—A Thunderbolt at Rest.

Correspondence of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1867.

The House this morning presented an interesting spectacle shortly after the opening of the session. Passing toward the Senate wing I noticed an unusual excitement, and heard that Grant and Sheridan were in the Senate chamber. Of course I went into the gallery to look, but the distinguished visitors had left for the House. Arriving there I found Speaker Colfax introducing, in his usual happy manner, to the uprisen assembly, the hero of the ride from Winchester. The cheering was extremely hearty as the stalwart little figure in Major-General's uniform, who stood with an air of modest confusion upon the Speaker's stand, bowed his thanks to the members, and in a very brief but happy manner returned thanks for the honor done him.

The five minutes' recess was made the medium of a flattering tribute; members pressed around the General and obtained introductions. The greetings were decidedly heartier than has as yet been extended to any one of the distinguished soldiers who have heretofore been presented to the House. Obtaining admission to the floor, I availed myself of the opportunity to study "the points" of the youngest but most brilliant soldier in the regular army.

I have headed these paragraphs "A Thunderbolt at Rest," and yet it is hardly accurate to say—at rest. Sheridan, in figure, face and manner, is alert. Power, all on the *qui vive*, is the total of his expression. It was my good fortune to have seen the hero when early in the war he was a Captain and Acting-Quartermaster. I should hardly have known him again. The expression of both figure and face has changed. The general impression made by Sheridan was of a most favorable character. He looks the fighter in every one of his scant inches, in every fibre of his sturdy frame, and every feature of his florid face and compact powerful-looking head. Yet there was more than the mere fighter-look. The head and face wears an unmistakable expression of intellectual vigor. Sheridan looks like a ruler of men; like the man who could, as he did, make a scattered army cohere into a victorious phalanx, and throw it like an avalanche on a flying foe.

Gen. Sheridan wore a Major-General's uniform, which was neatly buttoned, and displayed his stalwart, sturdy form to great advantage. He is not more than five feet six inches in height, while the breadth of his shoulders and depth of his chest is very great. His hands and feet are small—"natty," as an Englishman would say. The light ivory handled riding whip, which is Sheridan's inseparable companion, was in his hand. Sheridan's face is unmistakably Irish in expression. The face is slightly oval in outline, well knit and compact in feature. The lower jaw is long and powerful, coming down on each side to a square, firm chin. The mouth, draped by a moustache of moderate size, is a strong, straight, and rather mobile feature. The nose is one of the fighting sort, small at the root, wide at the nostrils, and slightly acquiline in form. The head of "Cavalry Sheridan" is quite up to his reputation. It is long, moderately high, quite broad, very compact, with a good back-head and base-brain—the large proportion of it forward of the ears, though. You see that this is a man of resources, not over-confident, but quite self-possessed, firm to the last degree, with convictions that once taken last a lifetime. Sheridan's eyes are among the best, if not the very best, features of his remarkable face. These are of a warm grey hue, which soften with a wonderful kindness, or flash with a consuming fire. The wrath of this man must be terrific, while humor is, on the other hand, as much a part of his nature. The forehead is good, broad, not high, with the perceptives well developed and the eyebrows arched into the shape which is seen in antique sculpture, but so seldom visible in modern countenances.

It was interesting afterward to watch the various recounters and introductions of the General to leading members of the House. The introduction of the General to Thaddeus Stevens was quite noteworthy. The General's manner was in its profound respect an evidence that he at least respected the "Great Commoner."

Physical Characteristics of United States Senators.

Mr. Frank Cowan, a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of National Sciences, has been studying the physical peculiarities of the United States Senators, and compiles the following table as the result of his investigation:

Table of the Physical Characteristics of the Members of the Senate. Prepared 1—10 July, 1866.

	Height.	Weight.	Chest.	Head.	Birth.		
	Ft. In	Lbs.	In.	In.			
Anthony	5 11½	192	41	22	1	April,	181
Brown	5 07¾	119	33½	22¼	28	May,	182
Buckalew	5 09¾	129	34	22½	23	Dec.,	182
Chandler	6 01½	208	41½	22¾	10	Dec.,	181
Clark	6 00¾	184	35½	23	24	Oct.,	180
Conness	5 06¾	166	39	23	6	Oct.,	182
Cowan	6 03¼	186	40	22	19	Sept.,	181
Cragin	5 09½	177	39½	23½	3	Feb.,	182
Creswell	5 08½	201	41½	23½	18	Nov.,	182
Davis	5 05¾	127½	36	23	10	Sept.,	18
Dixon	5 10½	175	40	23¼	5	Aug.,	181
Doolittle	5 10½	200	41	23¾	3	Jan.,	181
Edmunds	6 00¾	142	35½	22¾	1	Feb.,	182
Fessenden	5 10	130	33½	22½	16	Oct.,	180
Foster	5 11½	140	33	23	22	Nov.,	180
Grimes	5 10¾	161	37¾	24	20	Oct.,	181
Guthrie	6 02	220½	42½	22¾	5	Dec.,	179
Harris	6 01½	219	42½	23	31	May,	180
Henderson	6 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	Nov.,	182
Hendricks	5 09½	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Sept.,	181
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	July,	18
Howe	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	23½	24	Feb.,	181
Johnson	[illegible]	170½	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	May,	179
Kirkwood	[illegible]	172	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	Dec.,	181
Lane of Ind	5 11½	142	34	21	24	Feb.,	181
Lane of Kan's	5 11	160	38½	23	22	June,	181
McDougall	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	9	Nov.,	18
Morgan	6 01½	202½	42	23	8	Feb.,	181
Morrill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	May,	181
Nesmith	[illegible]	200	41½	24	23	July,	182
Norton	5 07½	148	36	22	12	April,	182
Nye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June,	181
Poland	[illegible]	[illegible]	38½	[illegible]	1	Nov.,	181
Pomeroy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	3	Jan.,	181
Ramsey	[illegible]	211½	41	23	8	Sept.,	181
Riddle	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	Nov.,	181
Saulsbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	June,	18
Sherman	6 02½	157	35	23	10	May,	182
Sprague	[illegible]	145	36	22¼	12	Sept.,	183
Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	23	9	Aug.,	182
Sumner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	6	Jan.,	181
Trumbull	[illegible]	150	[illegible]	22	12	Oct.,	181
Van Winkle	5 07½	224	43	24	7	Sept.,	18
Wade	[illegible]	165	41½	23	27	Oct.,	180
Willey	6 01	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.,	181
Williams	6 01	178	40½	[illegible]	[illegible]	March,	18
Wilson	5 10	180½	40½	22¾	16	Feb.,	181
Wright							179
Yates	5 09½	168	36	23	18	Jan.,	181
					Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.
Averages	5 10½	171¼	38½	22 5-6	51	11	14

The correspondent adds:

"It appears from this table that the tallest member of the Senate is Mr. Cowan, the shortest, Mr. Davis, while fourteen of the forty-nine are over six feet in height; the heaviest, Mr. Van Winkle; the lightest, Mr. Riddle, while twelve weigh two hundred pounds or more. The Senator with the largest chest, Mr. Pomeroy; the smallest, Mr. Riddle; while nineteen have chests measuring, in circumference, forty inches or more; with the largest heads, Messrs. Grimes, Nesmith, Pomeroy and Van Winkle; the smallest, Mr. Lane, of Indiana; while thirty have heads measuring, in circumference, twenty-three inches or more; the oldest, Mr. Wright; the youngest, Mr. Sprague; while thirty-one have lived for more than a half century.

Compare now the average of the Senators with those of men in general. Their average height is a trifle more than 5 feet 10½ inches, that of men in general, 5 feet 8 inches; their weight, 171¼ pounds avoirdupois; that of men in general, 145; their girth around the chest, 38½ inches; that of men commonly, 34; their girth around the head, taken a little lower than the hat is usually worn, 22 5-6th inches; that of ordinary men, 22; their age, 51 years, 11 months and 14 days, (calculated to the 1st of July, 1866,) while the average life of a man is only 33.

According to etymologies of names, a very indefinite and arbitrary series of facts upon which to build a theory, I must confess, the nationalities represented in the Senate are as follows: English, 29; Scotch, 3; Welsh, 4; German, 3; Dutch, 2; French, 2; Irish, 1—49; and according to the lineages given by the gentlemen themselves, English, 28; Scotch, [illegible]; Welsh, [illegible]; German, ½; Dutch, ½; French, [illegible]; [illegible], 4½—with 6 not given, 49.

When it is known in what proportion the nationalities here mentioned are represented in our population, the significance and value of these figures will be very much increased. I venture to say, however, [illegible] English blood in the [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

It is again reported that Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, will soon marry an Austrian Archduchess. It is stated that the Pope intends to make an appeal for aid to the Catholic Powers of Europe.

GARIBALDI has written a letter expressing sympathy with the suffering Cretans. The Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

CONGRESS.

Mr. YATES yesterday presented to the Senate the petition of the widow of one of the victims of the New-Orleans riot. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt Bill was lost a few days since, was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 14 nays. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, the Senate having set aside the day for the transaction of other business. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. It provides that the commanding officer of each military department shall act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in his district, and shall detail officers to perform the duties now performed by Indian agents. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill proposing to pay $100,000 to the owners of the patent instrument for marking letters and canceling postage stamps. This sum to pay for past and future use of the patent. Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill which, among other things, provides penalties for prize fighting.

The House was occupied nearly the entire day in discussing the reconstruction bill of Mr. STEVENS, providing for a military government for the Southern States. Mr. BANKS opened the debate by a lengthy argument in favor of the bill. Mr. RAYMOND spoke in favor of referring the whole subject of reconstruction to a select committee, in the hope that a plan might be reported in which Congress, the Executive and the people could coincide. The bill was further discussed by Mr. NIBLACK and others in opposition to it. The debate was interrupted by Mr. ASHLEY, who called up the bill vetoed by the President, providing for the admission of Nebraska. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 120 ayes to 44 nays. The debate on the Reconstruction Bill was continued for a short time longer, when the death of Hon. HENRY GRIDER, Representative from Kentucky, having been announced, the Senate adopted appropriate resolutions and adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate adjourned yesterday without having transacted any business of note, there not being a quorum present.

In the House a number of bills were introduced and reports received. A preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. HOYT set forth that the Junction Canal at Elmira, the only water avenue by which Pennsylvania coal can be introduced to this State, is in the hands of a Corporation which charges exorbitant prices for transportation, and directing the Committee on Canals to report as to the propriety of extending the Chemung Canal so as to connect with the Pennsylvania Canals. The Committee was also instructed to investigate the charges made against the Junction Canal Corporation. A resolution was adopted directing the Board of Excise to report whether or not they have in any case demanded sums of money, other than license fees from any persons who have commenced suit against the Board; and also what number of suits have been commenced, and what amount of costs collected. The House at an early hour adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A case is now before the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from the Court of Claims, which will determine the power of Congress to repeal a resolution of that body, after private rights have accrued under it. The suit was to collect a claim from the Government upon an award made by Secretary FLOYD, the resolution under which the award was made having been repealed after the publication of the award—Congress being influenced by suspicions which about that time (August, 1861,) arose as to FLOYD's official conduct. A statement of the case will be found in the law column.

GEORGE W. GRAHAM, better known as Commodore GRAHAM, died on the 7th inst., of consumption, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. He was a particular friend of Gen. GRANT, and, during the war, had the general superintendence of all the river transportation for the army.

The officers of the steamer *Gen. Shepley*, which was recently burned near Savannah, report that the origin of the fire was purely accidental. It was reported that the steamer was set on fire by negroes.

The Tenth United States Colored Artillery (heavy) will at once be mustered out of service at Baton Rouge, La., as an entire organization, its service being no longer required.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Ferry Investigating Committee met at the Astor House again yesterday and continued the investigation of the management of the Hoboken and Weehawken ferries. At the close of the session the Committee paid a visit to the Quarantine on Staten Island by invitation of Dr. SWINBURNE. The last session of the Committee will be held at Washington Hall in Williamsburgh, on Monday next at 10 A. M.

The notorious ZERO BURNHAM, the mock auctioneer, who was pardoned not long since by the Governor, and released from the State Prison at Sing Sing, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of swindling Mr. SOLOMON KERR, of No. 737 Broadway, by means of the "Peter Funk" game. He was locked up in the Jail of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, it appears that the cost of lighting the public lamps, last year, was $761,068 44, and that bills to the amount of $349,335 68 remain unpaid, the appropriation being exhausted. The amount required for lighting the City during the present year, including arrearages, is estimated at $1,066,995.

HENRY A. VAN DALSEN, a clerk in the employ of THOMAS & CO., managers of the Union Home Lottery, was arrested yesterday and held to bail for trial on a charge of violating the Laws against lotteries in this State.

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCTS.—The three great staples in the production of which Pennsylvania is preëminent are coal, pig-iron and petroleum. The immense extent of the industries involved in these products, and the enormous value to which each of them has risen of late years, are chronicled in the report of the Board of Trade for 1866, just published in Philadelphia. The product of coal in Pennsylvania during the year is estimated in round numbers at 16,000,000 tons, or one-fourth more than in 1860; and its value at the markets of first delivery was at least $80,000,000. The product of petroleum during the year is given at nearly 90,000,000 of gallons, valued at over $47,200,000. The product of pig iron during the year is given at 848,000 tons, valued at over $31,000,000. The aggregate value of coal, petroleum and pig iron, for the year, was $158,231,248. The *Press*, in speaking of the great value of these resources, which, in the present industrial development of the country, may almost be considered peculiar to Pennsylvania, remarks: "Our coal product is worth as much as the gold product of the Pacific States, and our pig iron and petroleum yield yearly a richer revenue than was ever obtained from the famous silver mines of Mexico and Peru." We are sure the Pennsylvanians are justified in boasting of the gigantic growth of these profitable industries. When they can take from the bowels of their State in one year articles valued at nearly *one hundred and sixty millions* of dollars, besides all the vast agricultural and pastoral productions of its surface, they must be allowed the credit of a rich inheritance and a resplendent domain.

Young Women and their Work.

One of the most mischievous ideas to which young American women have been accustomed is, that there are certain kinds of labor which, while in themselves unobjectionable, are degrading, because performed to suit the convenience, or promote the comfort of other women, or of families. Especially is this idea prevalent with regard to domestic service, and the consequence is that the well-dressed, tidy American girl scorns to be a "servant," and accepts instead of the servant's domestic comforts, protection and respectability the doubtful pay of millinery and a dozen other crafts, and brings herself into contact with influences, whether at the workshop or the cheap boarding-house, which are unfavorable to her self-respect or happiness. There have been reasons for this. The old principle of democracy extended itself into the regulations of private life. One person being just as good as another at the polls was the same in society and in the house. To be a servant was to be a serf, to be a "help" little better, and the rising generations of females entered into a sort of declaration of independence as to their place in the world. Then Slavery had its effect in the same direction. The kitchen was not the place for any but the colored cook, and the broom the particular weapon of the colored housemaid. These notions bore their natural fruit, of course, and the irrepressible Biddy came in for the offices which were despised by the true grit. Biddy soon learned to be proud, too, and at last the whole system of domestic assistance became a nuisance and an absurdity.

There is, just now, a subject agitated, to which we need only allude by saying that it bears upon this question of girls in service. One of the causes why such a subject needs agitation is, that there is a great scarcity of work for deserving young women, and that such work as there is is poorly paid for. The facts, therefore, of existing temptation on the one hand, and poverty on the other, render the question of how far the prejudice which we describe is a dangerous one, and how far it can be said to be justified, if a prejudice ever can be. That it is dangerous any one acquainted with the frivolity, vanity and looseness of conduct which are induced by the crowding of girls into manufactories and workshops during the day, and where the example of one may contaminate all the employes, can attest. Nor are the freedom of the boarding-house and the license of the tenement-house calculated to nullify the precepts of the day's companionship. That it is unjustifiable, let a few words go to prove:—It may be taken for granted that all who would live must labor, except of course those whose predecessors labored for them. In cities, especially, where labor is organized under the control of individuals, those who must earn money, must hire themselves out, whether they be men or women, girls or boys. Obedience is bargained for as well as skill. The dry-goods clerk can no more be impertinent than the maid of all work, provided he wishes to continue to receive the payment for his labor. There is a master or mistress in both cases, and the master is not often less dictatorial than the mistress. We do not hear, however, that the dry-goods clerk feels degraded by serving his employer to the best of his ability. As with these two classes so with all others of those who sell their time and their labor. From the highest to the lowest classes there are mutual obligations of attention to directions on one side and payment therefor on the other. Yet who shall say that any need blush whose circumstances lead them to accept the bargain, or that one trade or calling is less respectable than the other, where all require faithful service and imply no sin.

But those who consider that an American girl stains her pride overmuch when she becomes a domestic servant, are very fond of asserting that women should seek to occupy the positions of men in trade, or the professions, or light handicraft, for which they are as competent as men, and to which they have as much right. In support of this view women who have distinguished themselves as physicians and in other callings are quoted. These instances are comparatively few, and where they do occur they have mostly proceeded from the pecuniary ability of such women to wait the time necessary for their special training and instruction. But see the throngs of females who are coming home from work in the evening, to say nothing of those who have no work to come home from, how they are going to emulate Mrs. Doctor This or Mrs. Professor That, or even Madame Milliner the Other, to say nothing of the possibility that all three are married women, and in good circumstances outside of their own business.

It is possible that some may dispute the theory that it is the natural mission of young women to get married. Whether or no, it is certainly the belief of most young women that such is *their* particular mission. The belief is a rather old one, and history has not quite disproved its reasonable character. Here then we have at the opening of a young woman's maturer life a mission and a necessity—the first to be married some time or other, and the second to be fed and clothed at once. The two are antagonistic—at least they *do* conflict. The labor to live must be done, and is done, but how much heart is there in it? How often in the long hours of work does Hope peep in at the window and beckon the toiler away. The man can marry when he pleases, as a rule, if he can afford it, and as he learns his trade thoroughly and works at it well. The woman cannot command a matrimonial prize so easily, but she hopes for it, and the duty before her is but, she thinks, for a time. The man, when married, must labor harder than before. The woman seeks for refuge and rest from what he has to fight against. It is no theorizing, this. The experience of employers of female labor attest its truth; they say that female labor is not, as a rule, skilled as that of males, because the aspiration to end working for pay by "settling in life," prevents that long and steady preparation out of which alone the most valuable skill and the most industrious habits proceed.

There is another consequence of this crowding by females into manufacturing industries which should not be overlooked. The home of a man depends upon the fitness of his wife to preside over its amenities and regulate its economy. What sort of fitness can be promoted by a hoop-skirt factory, stitching parasols, or making paper boxes many husbands have, to their sorrow, been unable to discover. They secured perhaps beauty, perhaps all the wish to do well, and true affection, but they did not insure competency or experience in domestic affairs. And so the home became untidy and its heads at variance. The bearing of all this upon the entering domestic service by American girls is obvious. That service, where the mistress is a reasonable being, is not onerous, certainly not degrading. On the contrary, it is infinitely more respectable than many other occupations are, by the inevitable associations surrounding them. The girl who becomes a good servant is a very valuable member of society. She is appreciated as such. She shares in comforts and even luxuries which would be out of her reach in any other position. She is assured of protection beneath an honorable roof, and need not repine at a supervision which may save her from many dangers. But, and this she may think better than all, she is just as able to marry when the allotted one appears, and will have gone through a course of training which will fit her to increase the comforts of her home and promote the real welfare of those she loves the most.

There are thousands of young men to-day who would never marry a work-girl, but who would welcome a clever housemaid or cook to their lonely homes. Men do not always think that a merely ornamental wife is best for them—still less do they think a wife desirable who can stitch a book but cannot boil a potato, who can make a pill-box or even set type, but have no more notion of how to get them their supper than the Man in the Moon.

For very many reasons this question of how our girls shall support themselves needs more attention than it at present receives from the girls themselves. Let us hope that some candid persons will view it without being confused by the old absurdities about the "degradation" which must befall those who "go out to service."

Soldiers' Societies for Political Purposes—A Needless Alarm.

Judging from recent newspaper tokens of vitality, some of those politico-military clubs which sprang up by the score at the end of the war are still extant. The more's the pity. Social gatherings of old comrades-in-arms, friendly unions of ex-volunteers to embalm the pleasant and hallowed memories of bygone campaigns, are of priceless value. But that totally diverse sort of leagues to which we now refer—organizations whose object is to hoist the main wire-pullers into Government offices, under color of "honor to the brave"—for the existence of these we see no necessity. That schemes of political intrigue, starting with the soldier and sailor for a base, and the public crib for an objective, would be organized through the Republic it was easy to forecast. A campaign, "short, sharp and decisive," against political offices, a raid on Government salaries, a foraging party among the public plunder—all this was to be expected. But we hardly think it fair toward their more modest comrades for the leaders in these campaigns to set up "justice to the soldier" as their war cry, as if the country were remiss in gratitude. That there is need of any societies, formed with the sole aim to secure Government offices to our volunteers, is preposterous to suppose.

In the first place, our army alone, during the late war, embraced something like two and a half million men, most of whom, of course, were, or are now, voters. Making allowance of a round million for those who fell in service, or have since died, or who from any cause, are debarred the right of suffrage, we shall still have a million and a half ex-volunteers to assert their rights at the polls. Now, as the number of votes at the last Presidential election was only about four millions, the danger these worthy societies apprehend—namely, that the claims of the soldier will be overlooked, when resort is had from bullet to ballot, is certainly not very great.

Again, nearly every able-bodied loyal voter in the country, (the pigmy band of Copperheads excepted,) if not himself in the Union ranks, was their home ally, perhaps was enlisted in some reserve guard in sympathy with them, and, at all events, was able to appreciate the soldier's claim to public gratitude. Besides, there are not a thousand voters in the country but have had kinsmen or friends at the front. In fine, if there be one class of citizens which overtops all others combined in the influences it can bring to bear to secure political preferment, that class is our citizen-soldiery. The whole nation, (women and children most eagerly of all,) delights to do them honor; and, a meagre and powerless stratum of Secessionists excepted, all the people are proud to crown them with myrtle as well as with laurel.

The soldier, indeed, is not half so anxious to get office as the politician is to force it upon him. In all countries, and in republics above all others, the hero of the battle-field is the popular idol, and sways the hustings as he ruled his camps. Parties in America have always been famous for nominating "available" men as candidates for office, and a martial leader is of all the most available. CALEB CUSHING's daring metaphor of "the man on horseback" coming to control the destinies of the Republic has already, in its broader and better sense, passed from prophecy to history. We repeat, therefore, that there is no need of concerted efforts to induce the soldier to assert himself in politics. The political managers will absorb all the available soldier-candidates for all sorts of positions that can be trumped up for years to come.

It is when we pass from theory to experience that we detect the real absurdity of the fears pretended by these vote-controlling societies. As a historical fact, the ex-soldier has, as he ought to have, a larger share of public honors and official pay than any other citizen. In all the recent offices, elective or nominative, State, national, or local, in foreign lands as well as at home, he has had, and is getting, his proper representation.

We think, therefore, that so far as securing political influence and office to soldiers is concerned, the numerous societies in question are not called for. Were the carpenters or cobblers, the lawyers or bankers, to unite in clubs or coteries for such objects, figures might possibly be brought up to show popular neglect or want of gratitude in their case, though even then the scheme would not be commendable. But for the soldier, whom all unite in praising and rewarding, to take such steps is both theoretically and historically absurd. The soldier's untrumpeted record is his passport to public honor.

The fact is, that most of these societies will be found to be manipulated by men who want offices, not for soldiers in general, but for soldiers in particular, those particular soldiers being themselves.

The Artists' Protective Policy.

American artists complain that foreign competition injures their business, and ask the interference of Congress in their behalf. Why they, among the many interests, should feel the interference of outsiders, it is difficult to conceive, but it is by no means difficult to understand upon whom the burden of a protective system would fall. No class of producers is so well patronized on the average by the whole people of this country as artists. The old story of "garret starving" and "crust nibbling" is quite threadbare and entirely pointless. It would be difficult to find a house of a family, in this or any other city, that does not contain from one to a dozen pictures, good, bad or indifferent, painted by artists equally good, bad or indifferent, and paid for roundly. Doubtless, thousands of wretched daubs are imported from Europe; but they are of use to somebody; they serve to disgust those who know anything about true art, and act as a stimulus with those who have means and long for the information that will enable them to judge between the good and the bad. The interests of the whole people are to be the guide of Congress, rather than the jealousy or sensitiveness of a class. Observation teaches us that the best second-rate and third-rate pictures come from Europe and are sold here at prices comparatively low. In this City, and, we believe, in an adjacent city, there are establishments where pictures are turned out by the score—wretched, miserable, boardy affairs, that are sent to the auction-rooms, or placed on the walls of "selling-out" houses, where they bring prices perfectly astonishing, from the ignorant and the foolish. But we also find upon observation that while certain dealers in the City offer undeniably beautiful works from the pencils of the best European artists, a *majority* of the best pictures owned by competent judges in this City and in other places like it, are the result of American labor, American skill and American genius.

It seems surprising, indeed, for men whose merits are immediately recognized, to whom vast sums are paid as compensation for work done, and as incentive for future attempt, to inveigh against the trivial competition of a few foreign artists. Good pictures are always in demand. High prices, extortionate prices indeed, are paid every month to residents artists, and every dealer familiar with the subject will indorse the opinion that a first-rate picture is as good as cash to its owner. If, then, our artists desire security from foreign interference, would it not be quite as well for them to devote the time now spent in devising protective projects to the diligent study of their delightful and remunerative profession? Would it not be more dignified, more consonant with the broad idea of universal liberty, if instead of compelling us to pay an additional price for good pictures abroad, they should say to their brethren of every name, "Join us in a fair and honorable emulative competition, and let the best man win?"

The interest which the middling classes have in this matter is by no means trifling. To the wealthy, an extra $100 or $500 makes but little difference, while to a man of moderate means it would amount to a prohibitory tariff. Such ideas are utterly foreign to the habit, taste, inclination and interest of our people, and we are satisfied that so industrious and sensible a class as are our artists should gracefully yield their prejudice against their brethren across the water and seek to keep them away only by such efforts as can be made by the legitimate use of a skillfully wielded brush and pencil.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—Where was the Board of Health these few days past? There is now lying upon the streets of New-York a vile and filthy accumulation of dirt that the Street Contractor undertook to clear away and did not clear away. The accumulation becomes more pestiferous every hour, and the health of the public is endangered, and as much of it is soaked deep into the soil will become a fruitful source of the second cholera year which this is expected to be. Where also is the investigating resolution adopted by the Legislature. Is it a dead letter? Why, even the worst class of politicians as they shrug their shoulders, admit that this time the contractor has gone too far. We submit that the contract is broken, and can be mended by no patching up of past offences. Let the matter be placed upon a proper basis, and the cleaning of the streets be done by a properly-organized department of the Board of Health, and let the contract system be ignominiously kicked into the gutters which it chokes with nastiness.

A CHANGE IN THE AUSTRIAN SYSTEM.—A dispatch appeared in yesterday's TIMES to the effect that "Kellerspoig" had been appointed Minister of the Interior in place of Count BELCREDI. As to the individuality of the new man we were left entirely in the dark, for the name as telegraphed was unintelligible even for a Sphynx. To-day we have another telegram, announcing the appointment of Baron VON HOCK to the post of Austrian Finance Minister, and this at once clears the mystery. VON WULLERSDORF has been the Finance Minister of Austria up to this, and a man of very liberal tendencies has he proved himself to be. He initiated a new commercial policy for Austria. The treaties with England and France which he concluded will prove of lasting benefit to his country, and have raised him to be one of the most popular men in Austria, just as BELCREDI was one of, if not the most unpopular. We therefore believe that it is VON WULLERSDORF who was transferred to the Interior from the Finance Department. His successor, Baron VON HOCK, ought to be known to our readers. He but lately published a work on the *Finances and the Financial History of the United States*, the preface of which was transferred wholly to our columns on the 14th of January last. That he is thoroughly familiar with everything that pertains to the financial household of a country is evident not only from that work, but is shown by his previous one, on the *Financial Administration of France*, and his negotiations for a reform of the German Customs Union. Even the Augsburg *Gazette* was compelled to bewail the system in Austria, which kept men of genius like Baron VON HOCK away from places of influence in the Government. Now, at last, his day seems to have arrived. With WULLERSDORF administering affairs in the Interior Department and HOCK the Finances—with, as the telegraph informs us, a responsible Ministry of Liberal tendencies—Austria may yet regain much that she has lost, and may make still further progress to a point of greatness to which she has never reached.

The Ferry Investigating Committee.

A few days ago the hundred thousand Brooklynites who do business or seek pleasure in the marts and resorts of this gay metropolis were icebound and fidgety. No words short of extreme profanity sufficed to convey their expressions of annoyance and disgust at the weather, the delay at the river crossings, or the action of the Union Ferry Company. The newspaper Press were inundated with a flood of eloquent and indignant correspondence, the local Press disfigured their columns with ill-drawn plans of absurd bridges, petitions as long as the original catechism, and quite as practical, festooned the publication offices and glib-tongued demagogues harangued an interested audience at the congenial Club-house. A stranger would have supposed that the days of the Union Ferry Company's existence were numbered, and that the number was exceedingly small. Indeed, not to put too fine a point upon it, the same stranger, without materially damaging an inelastic imagination, might have seen with his mind's eye a suspension bridge extending from Middagh-street in Brooklyn to our City Hall Park, a tunnel from the foot of Fulton-street in Brooklyn to our Peck-slip, and again, from the very channel surnamed Buttermilk, he could have discerned a substantial erection two hundred feet in width, on the broad and level surface of which ran cars and other popular conveyances clean and cheap.

A brief week passed, the ice swept out with the ebbing tide, the "people returned to their" ordinary avocations, and the annoyance past was all forgot. So much so, in fact, that when a grave and serious committee appointed by the Legislature at Albany met two consecutive days at the City of Churches, the members thereof found no one of all the hundred thousand who are interested in the matter to say a word about the ferries or their conduct, save and except the counsel of the company, one of its largest stockholders, an old gentleman who for many years was connected with the ferry system, a pilot in the employ of the company, an elderly solid man of the city, who has no business in New-York, and an "utterly obscure" individual, to whose suggestions and questions the large stockholder would pay no attention. It is gratifying to know, however, that the company was courteous and accommodating, so much so that several of the Directors accompanied the Committee wherever and whenever that body desired to go.

Of course, under the circumstances, this Committee must return to Albany as ignorant of the facts as when it came down. The members thereof knew all about the strength of the boats, the generosity of the Company to its employes, its expected munificence to a *projected* observatory, and the facilities afforded the public when there are no obstructions to regular travel. But they will be utterly uninformed of the other side of the picture, unless they send for persons and papers, and conscientiously examine them in the interest of the public. No honest critic will deny that the ferries are well managed the greater part of the year, nor will it be pretended that on certain of the ferries every provision is not made for the comfortable conveyance of passengers that experience suggests. But these are not the points of difficulty. The Committee should ascertain. 1. Whether the boats are dangerously crowded. 2. Whether there is adequate or any provision made for possible accident. 3. Whether in times of obstruction by ice, any judicious attempt is made, by the Company to break the cakes or force a continual passage by means of ice-boats; and 4. whether there is any such regularity in running the boats as the immensity of the traffic and pressure of patronage demand. There is a very natural hesitancy on the part of individuals to present themselves, uncalled, before a Committee; but it would be no difficult task, as it certainly seems a paramount duty, for the Committee to send for parties of whom they could ask these very pertinent questions.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS send us a bound volume of their entertaining journal for 1866. In looking it over we are struck for the forty-third time (this being the forty-third volume) with the remarkably safe ground upon which the Spurzheimic science stands. There are many portraits, with elaborate historical explanations, of men and women who have become famous: for instance: John Bright, Aaron Burr, Frederika Bremer, Rufus Choate, Frederick Douglas, Sir Matthew Hale, Thos. Jefferson, John Marshall, Dr. Nott, John Wesley, and half a dozen living celebrities—all of whom have their phizes triumphantly held up as physical evidence that they were either born to be great, or have had greatness thrust upon them, bump or no bump. This is all very well and preëminently safe. No one is likely to deny that JOHN BRIGHT is "large and full" in his intellectual organs; that "the pointedness of his nose is backed up by a large, broad brain, indicative of activity and propelling power;" that his "cerebellum indicates both generative and recuperative power;" that the "whole face is expressive of clear and comprehensive mind, good judgment, settled convictions, and a will to execute;" and after much so-called analysis that a schoolboy might have condensed from the sketch of BRIGHT in the "Men of the Time," we are informed that he has "high business capabilities," (he is one of the most extensive manufacturers in England,) "would excel in mercantile life," (he has done so, often to almost entire control of the cotton market,) "a law" (long narrow chin? Parliament has made him familiar with the rudiments thereof,) "in authorship," (he has spoken and written more political disquisitions than almost any other man in Great Britain,) "in statesmanship," (a remarkable piece of wisdom, considering the position held by Mr. BRIGHT for the last dozen years.) All these wonderful facts about remarkable men, "from Capt. Noah down to Capt. Cook," are pleasant enough in their way, but does it not sometimes strike the publishers that the profane world may just possibly suspect that theory is made subjective to fact, and that, after all, the adaptation of science to events that occurred ages ago, or even that are occurring under our own eyes, is not the most satisfactory way of demonstrating the infallibility of any branch of science. Suppose, just for a change, the *Journal* for this year should dip into the future and select a dozen or so of undeveloped celebrities, telling us that this lad will be an inventor, this one a commander, this a financier, this a thief, this a poet, this a murderer, and this a phrenologist? The experiment is worth trying.

An Extensive Tour by Firemen.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* states that the German Fire Company of that city contemplate making a visit North next Summer, taking their apparatus with them. The trip as now proposed will embrace a visit to Boston by steamer from Savannah, thence to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Mobile, Columbus, Macon, and thence back to the Forest City. It is intended to make a brief tarry in each of these places.

PAREPA while in New-Haven met a little blind girl, who is said to have a wonderfully sweet voice and musical talent of a high order. PAREPA was delighted with the child, and begged of its parents to allow her to accompany her to Europe, and being refused, offered to take both mother and child, and defray all expenses. Both these generous offers were reluctantly declined.

WASHINGTON.

The Military Reconstruction Bill—Debate between Messrs. Banks and Stevens—Mr. Banks Submits his Plan—The Colorado Bill—The Collectorship of Boston.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The debate on the Military and Reconstruction Bill was continued to-day in the House. Notwithstanding a heavy rain which was falling the galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Gen. BANKS led off in a strong speech favoring delay and opposing the bill on account of the power vested by it in military officers. He reiterated his former statements that in his opinion a few days more deliberation would result in arriving at some plan which would at least have the merit of receiving more unanimous indorsement than the bill under consideration. Mr. STEVENS interrupted him with a demand that he should present to the House the plan promised in his speech yesterday. He replied that he had not promised to produce any plan of his own, but had merely hoped that such a plan would follow from free discussion, and concluded by presenting a bill which was ordered to be printed, and which is virtually the same as the one which will be recommended by the New-Orleans Riot Committee. The regular proceedings, in another column, contain the proposition in full.

Mr. RAYMOND followed with a proposition for the appointment of a Select Committee of five or seven, with Mr. STEVENS as Chairman, to which all of the bills pertaining to the whole subject should be referred, with instructions to report on Wednesday. He gave notice that he would offer a formal resolution to that effect at the proper time.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in a very earnest speech of ten minutes, expressed the extreme Radical sentiments of the House, and stated that the Military Bill, as reported from the Reconstruction Committee received a more unanimous indorsement from the members of the Committee than any proposition yet offered by it, and in very forcible language portrayed the necessity of immediate action for relief of the eight millions of loyalists in the South. He announced very plainly that with the President in his office opposing them Congress could not effect anything through a proposition unsupported by military power. The disloyal State organizations of the South must first be removed, and this cannot be effected through the Executive.

Mr. RAYMOND continued, denying the authority of Congress to act through the military power alone, and in answer to a question from Mr. THAYER, stated that in his judgment the President would at least give his assent to a reconstruction movement based on the Constitutional Amendment adopted by the last Congress.

The debate between Messrs. RAYMOND and BOUTWELL was the most interesting feature of the day, representing as it did the two contending elements of the Union party—the one firmly planted on the platform of the last Congress, and the other favoring the most extreme Radical doctrines of the age.

Mr. NIBLACK followed in an argument against the constitutionality of the bill, and when he had finished, Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. GRIDER, when the House adjourned. Mr. RAYMOND may be able to get his resolution in on Monday. There is no doubt now but that the Committee's bill will be materially amended before it passes, if it passes at all.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The veto of the Colorado Bill will probably come up for consideration in the Senate on Monday, and the opinion is expressed by prominent Radical Senators that it will be sustained. There is no doubt but that the sentiment of the House on this subject is the same as that of the Senate.

COLLECTOR FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was to-day nominated as Collector of the Port of Boston.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMPROMISE.

The North Carolina Legislature has been for three days engaged in debating the Reconstruction Compromise, and has, as yet, arrived at no definite conclusion. A vote will probably be reached on Monday next.

NEBRASKA.

The veto of the bill for the admission of Nebraska was presented in the House to-day, and an attempt was made to get a vote before it was read, which failed, and the bill was finally passed over the veto, and is now a law,—yeas 120, nays 44. There was no debate on the subject, and but little interest manifested regarding it.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate occupied itself to-day in considering local matters pertaining to the District of Columbia.

The President and Mr. Peabody—The White House Renovated—Transportation in the Rocky Mountains—The Freedmen's Village at Arlington—Army and Navy Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

President JOHNSON to-day called upon GEORGE PEABODY at Willard's Hotel, not in an official capacity, but as a private citizen, and in the course of conversation paid that gentleman a high complement for his munificent gift in behalf of the educational interests of the South. Mr. PEABODY, in the course of his reply remarked that he had some knowledge of the official cares bearing upon the Executive, and appreciated his efforts to restore the lately insurgent States to their full relations to the General Government; and alluding to his long residence in England, said that there was a more friendly feeling among the people of that country than heretofore, and also on the part of Her Majesty's Government toward the United States. Messrs. WINTHROP, GEO. ASHMUN and other gentlemen were present at the pleasant interview.

THE WHITE HOUSE RENOVATED.

The Executive mansion has been thoroughly renovated at a cost of nearly $40,000. The East Room, the Blue, Green and Red rooms, have been refurnished with new carpets and curtains, all specially imported from Europe. The furniture, which had become shabby by constant wear, has been reupholstered, and everything made to look like new. The state dining-room, which had become unfit for the entertainment of the President's guests, has been fitted up in a neat and elegant manner. During the week the mansion has been visited by a large number of members of Congress and others, who express great satisfaction at its changed appearance.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

In a communication of the Secretary of War to the Senate, covering a statement of quartermasters' contracts since the last report, are items showing the difficulty and cost of transportation among the Territories of the Rocky Mountain region. One item is for three hundred tons of hay for Fort Philip Kearny, at $60 per ton. The supply for Camp Cook, Montana, is furnished at $110; for Camp McGarry, Nevada, at $80. The contract for corn at Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, 300,000 pounds, is made at 8¾ cents per pound; at Fort Union, New-Mexico, 5 43-100 cents per pound. Transportation is furnished from Fort Yuma, Colorado, to Fort McDowell, Arizona, at 8 cents per pound; from Denver to Fort Laramie, $4 87 per hundred. Wood is furnished for Fort Riley, in Kansas, at $35 per cord.

OVERLAND TRAINS.

The Secretary of War communicated to the Senate to-day, in accordance with the Senate resolution inquiring whether an order had been issued by Gen. SHERMAN for the protection of overland trains, a letter from Gen. GRANT, which states that no such order has been received at his headquarters. A copy of the resolution has been referred to Gen. SHERMAN for report.

FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE AT ARLINGTON.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. HOWARD and Messrs. RAND and BROWN, who were appointed a Committee to inquire into the management of the freedmen's village at Arlington, in consequence of a misunderstanding with regard to the destitution of the settlers at Arlington Heights, which existed between agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and certain gentlemen of this city who recently issued a circular asking for aid have reported to Major-Gen. HOWARD their opinion that the differences occasioning the investigation arose from a misapprehension on the part of Gen. THOMAS, who is acting temporarily as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the freedmen's village, of the intent of the circular calling for aid, which was signed by BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., GEORGE BUTLER, D. D., and Rev. E. P. MORRIS. This circular the Committee say was prompted by motives of Christian benevolence and a high sense of duty toward suffering humanity, and has reference to all those being upon Arlington Heights; whereas the report of the officer making an inspection of the freed people there, was confined to the Freedmen's Village.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day there was issued of National Bank currency $267,750, making total to date of $301,324,886. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $2,548,632, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,776,254. The statement of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, dated Feb. 8, shows as security for circulating notes a balance in United States bonds of $340,547,450, and as security for deposit of public moneys, $38,761,450. Total—$379,308,900.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $772,181 23.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The fractional currency received by the Treasurer of the United States for issue during the week ending to-day is $578,100. The shipments for the week amounted to $226,835 50, of which $100,000 was sent to the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, and the balance to National Banks and others.

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

The disbursements for the week were as follows: War, $3,603,963; Navy, $16,743; Interior, $310,672. Total, $4,331,378.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed TRUMAN HARMON, Belfast, Me., as Collector of Customs; also, D. L. COLLINS, of Philadelphia, and ISAAC A. VERPLANK, of Buffalo, to examine into the claims of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defence.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

Lieut. Commander James G. Maxwell has been detached from the navy yard at New-York and ordered in command of the *Yantic*. Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott has been detached from the *Jamestown*, now at Panama, upon the reporting of Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. M. King, and ordered East. Acting Ensign C. V. Kelly has been detached from the *Wyoming* from Sept. 8 last, and granted leave of absence. Lieut. Commander Ed. J. Polter, has been ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston. First Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, and Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar and Charles A. Greenlief ordered to the *Sawanee*. First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth Infantry, who was recently ordered by the War Department to report to Maj.-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, has been assigned to duty as acting aide-de-camp on the staff of that officer. The following have been granted leave of absence: Capt. A. S. M. Morgan, of the Ordnance Department, thirty days; Second Lieutenant Edward Hubbard, Thirty-second Infantry, ninety days; Second Lieut. E. W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, has been ordered to join his company in the Department of the Potomac without delay. The order relieving Capt. Chas. Newbold from duty in the District of New-Mexico, has been suspended until early in Spring. Lieut. Geo. G. Clark, Sixteenth Infantry, has been granted thirty days' delay in joining his regiment at Savannah.

Contraction of the Currency.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Spes," in commenting to-day on my paper in your issue of the 31st ult., jumps hastily to a conclusion not warranted by the positions I therein assumed. In advocating contraction, I did not necessarily urge that violent degree of contraction that would, as he says, "kill the goose that lays the golden egg and paralyze the industries of the country." If the physician prescribes morphine to give the patient ease, and not from pain and undue excitement, that will enable nature to recuperate and throw off the disease, it does not follow that he must needs administer a dose that will paralyze and kill the patient.

Steady gradual contraction of the volume of currency that the country can understand will be persistent and reliable, enabling it to calculate with certainty upon what is to be the basis for future operations, financial and commercial, is what is wanted. Such contraction, so far from paralyzing the industries of the country, will keep them in sound healthy action, not the spasmodic and feverish action produced by stimulants, but that of air exercise and wholesome diet.

Our manufacturers are clamoring for protection through an increased tariff. Do they not know that while this method enhances the prices of their productions, those productions having to be consumed by the masses of consumers necessarily enhance the cost of whatever industrial action is taken by each and every of those consumers, and that for this action they necessarily have to pay so far as they in their sphere employ it. And then, when prices have surged upward to a higher level on all commodities a cry will be raised for greater volume of currency to meet the requirements of higher prices, and so on *ad infinitum*.

But gradual contraction of the currency, lowering prices of all commodities to the masses of consumers, enables each and every of them in turn to perform his part toward the general contribution to the several industries of the country at lower prices. In this way the cost of living comes down at even pace with the contraction of the currency, and with the cost of living the cost of labor, and with the cost of labor the cost of production generally. Why does the manufacturer of this country find it difficult to compete with the manufacturer of Europe? Simply, in many products, and, to a great extent, because labor is cheaper there than here.

Whatever reduces the cost of labor protects him to that extent, and confers a protection that is not limited to the producer alone but embraces within the circle of its benefits the entire body of consumers.

What is the cloud that now casts its shadow over every hearthstone in the land? It is the high cost of living. It is felt most severely by the great majority of consumers, those who have not at their command aggregated capital in large sums wherewith to influence legislation and maintain armies of paid agents in making the halls of legislation ring with the resonant clamor of their cries for aid to their several class interests.

Is there any one so insane as to believe that increasing the volume of currency or maintaining it at the present extent of inflation will tend in any degree to diminish the cost of living to the public at large? Probably not.

In the name of the people, then, let contraction—slow, but sure—go on. That some inconvenience will be felt, that speculation will be checked or curtailed, that even legitimate business of some kinds will feel some diminution of its activity, is to be expected; but it is a progress toward a cure—healthful and permanent—without the disastrous effect that would be felt upon the bubble's bursting from the force of its own inflation.

Let us not try to deceive ourselves with the belief that a financial crime, any more than a moral, can be perpetrated without entailing its penalties. Rather let us bear in mind that contraction is cure, and courageously take the remedy in hand, bravely facing the lesser evils attendant thereon, in order that we may escape the condign punishment that would await a persistence in a career of inflation, speculation, wild extravagance and folly. D. P. B.

Pay of Army Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With many of the ideas in the article with the above heading, which I find in the TIMES of Thursday, I quite agree; but in some points I beg to differ. The present system of compensation to officers is undoubtedly objectionable. A fixed annual salary, as in the navy, is undoubtedly preferable, provided the amount is graduated, not only by the rank and length of service of the officer, but by the importance of the duties and extent of the responsibilities imposed upon him.

In time of peace (and it is for peace time that pay should be regulated, as being, it is to be hoped, the usual condition,) there are few officers, comparatively, serving in the field. At all events, there are many officers serving in the immediate vicinity of towns and cities, and so serving in the ordinary course of their duties. Our six regiments of artillery are much more pleasantly stationed than the infantry or cavalry troops on the Western frontier; but I do not see that it is proposed to dock the artillery pay on that account. Paymasters do not serve with troops, and when their duties require them to pay troops in garrison in our harbor forts, they are necessarily stationed in the neighboring city, and, as far as my experience goes, they have enough to do, not to mention their large moneyed responsibilities. Engineer officers, too, do not serve "in the field" in time of peace, and their duties in charge of the construction of harbor defences and improvements do not call them to fight Indians or to serve with troops, yet it is new to hear them charged with being free of duty or idling in cities. I think the word *swarms*, as applied to the number of officers doing duty in the large cities, is an exaggeration. There are no more than is necessary, unless the work of recruiting, paying and supplying the army is abandoned.

No bill or scale of payment can be framed which can fully meet every case; but when the professed object of one is to equalize, it should not practically cause outrageous inequalities. Under this proposed law of Mr. WILSON's an engineer officer, not serving with troops, but doing his legitimate and ordinary duty in the construction of fortifications, will receive free rations, $700 per annum less than a marine officer of equal rank and length of service commanding the barracks in a navy-yard, the latter occupying handsome public quarters, which at least offset the "commutation" of the former.

If the officers doing fancy duty, and idling in cities, board at WILLARD's or the Fifth-avenue, they certainly won't save any of their pay at present rates of board.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, that the present pay is insufficient. The writer, with a family to feed, clothe and educate, finds himself comparatively poorer than ten years ago, though in that time his rank and pay have been considerably increased, and he is certain that the duties he is required to perform, while doing fancy duty and idling in a city, would not be undertaken by a civilian for double his entire pay and emoluments.

The Social Evil.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The agitation of the "Social Evil" question calls forth a word from your contributor.

In this City of 800,000 inhabitants, we have 25,000 women who come under the denomination of prostitutes, that is one thirty-second part of the population. In London, also a city where prostitution runs rampant, and where 3,000,000 human beings are gathered together, there are some 30,000 prostitutes, a hundreth part of the population. Compare these facts with corresponding ones in cities where the social evil is put under legal restraint. Paris has a population of 1,600,000 souls; 800 houses, with an average of ten girls in each, making a total of 800, are devoted to the uses of prostitution. These houses are visited regularly once a week by doctors who generally, (not always, however,) make a rigid scrutiny of the state of health of every inmate. Girls found wanting are sent immediately to the hospital, where they are allowed six months to get cured, or they then are imprisoned. Every prostitute is supplied with a *livret*, which she has furnished her by the Préfet de Police, and which she is obliged to carry constantly with her, for every *gendarme* has a right to demand it in the street. If she should not have her *livret*, imprisonment is her penalty. In Brussels, a city of 365,000 inhabitants, the laws regulating prostitutions are similar to the French ones, and the result is that there are yet fewer houses of ill fame in that city than proportionately in Paris.

I need not give further instances. The conclusions I would draw from the above are apparent.

If a certain and sure retribution should ever follow the infraction of the seventh commandment, there is no doubt that the crime would be little practiced. But it does not. On the contrary, the instances in which diseases are caught are by no means frequent. In view of this, I take it, that as the evil *must* exist, let be regulated; all the more so that many innocent persons suffer for a crime in the commission of which they have no hand.

The human laws framed to regulate prostitution are not framed for the benefit of those who break the laws of God; they are made in the interests of the entire population. They restrain something which, if allowed to exist unrestrained, does infinitely more harm. If catching the fatal leprosy is a punishment inflicted by God on the guilty, (a theory I do not believe,) why are so many allowed to escape? The most expert are the most guilty, and yet they are the ones who come forth unharmed, whereas those who are not so shrewd bear the penalty. Regulatory laws would decrease the crime as well as the disease. These are the ends to be arrived at, and law is the sole means of arriving at them. Sharp, stringent laws, a tax if need be, would curb that which we cannot eradicate.

PREVENTION, IF NOT CURE.

Income from Revenue Stamps.

The total number of the revenue stamps sold by the Government during the fiscal year 1866, was nearly $400,000,000, and the revenue yielded amounted to over $15,000,000. There are two kinds of these stamps—the regular public stamps and the private or proprietary ones. The former are printed with a uniform design, and from plates belonging to the Government deposited in the hands of the printer. The latter are of such design as may be selected by the parties requiring them. The plates are executed at their expense, and deposited with the Government agent, who furnishes the stamps.

The whole range of denominations is as follows: 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., $1, $1 30, $1 50, $1 60, $1 90, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $200. The denominational range of the private stamps is confined to 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. and 10c., face value.

The private stamps used considerably outnumber the Government ones, the former numbering over 236,000,000 as the aggregate for 1866, while the latter gave an aggregate for the same year of about 163,000,000.

But while the number of stamps is in favor of the proprietary class, the revenue yielded is on the side of the public class. The private stamps above stated yielded about $3,500,000, while the public ones yielded $11,500,000.

There are many curious facts noticeable in connection with the subject. For instance, the number of one cent stamps of private design sold in 1866, was 169,932,614, against 311,649 of the Government class, but during the same period the number sold of the latter class, of two cent denomination, was 128,588,436, against 32,039,599 of the former class.

The private three cent stamps sold during the time was 18,005,734, against only 195,345 public class; 13,432,884 four cent ones, private class, against 137,588 public class; 1,176,124 five cent ones, private class, against 17,552,558 public class; 415,823 ten cent ones, private class, against 4,588,424 public class.

The revenue accruing to the Government from this one source has steadily and largely increased each year. For the fiscal year 1863, it amounted to $4,140,175; for the year 1864 it was $5,894,945; for the year 1865, it ran suddenly up to $11,162,392; and in 1866, it was over $15,000.000.

Atmospheric Phenomena.

Saturday night, a week ago, timid people throughout the City were somewhat alarmed by the visitation of a mid-winter thunder-storm, and the older ones of these began to rake up their memories for the recollections of similar phenomena. A storm of similar character it was remembered had occurred some twelve years ago in the month of February also, and, in a Winter like this, one of more than common severity. We have had the result during the past week of the boisterous effort of Nature to restore the atmospheric equilibrium disturbed by the uninterrupted frost of many weeks. Were it not for the underlying snow, unclean and uncomfortable, and the ice boulders over which all things locomotive stumbled to the peril of their integrity of parts, we would have enjoyed the first visit of the pleasant Spring sunshine which followed upon the storm, and would by this time have forgiven and forgotten the contractor, who deserted us in our need. But the broth and the boulders did not go away with the frost, and sunshine upon our hats was not enough to make us happy. Whether it was that the weather, with its pleasant face on, was disgusted with our non-appreciation of his change of mood, or the storm which frightened all the babies was not big enough for the equilibrium business, is an affair for scientific inquiry. That something was wrong overhead has been apparent for the past two days, in which we have had a succession of Scotch mists, London fogs and Lammas floods, saturating everything, from sole leather up to the organs of self-esteem and veneration.

A THUNDERBOLT.

Last evening, about 6:30 o'clock, when the fog lay on the rivers, when the rain flooded down the streets in search for once familiar culverts, and umbrellas reigned upon the footpaths, the City was again visited by a thunder-storm which, although but of brief duration, was quite alarming in its severity. Several flashes of lightning had been observed toward sunset, followed at long intervals by the distant thunder-roll. Suddenly, and without any further warning of its approach, the lightning burst suddenly over the City, streaming, or rather falling, down with blinding vividness and followed instantaneously by a peal of thunder, which seemed to shake dwelling-houses to their foundation, and was followed by a long-continued vibratory motion in the atmosphere communicated to the earth beneath, which trembled in the manner described as the premonotory symptoms of earthquake. To the writer, who was seated at a southern window of the Astor House at the time of the electric explosion, it seemed as if the ball of blinding white light had struck St. Paul's Church or somewhere in the immediate neighborhood. But once before—some four years ago, in Brooklyn—he had seen this phenomena, which he presumes is that popularly known as the falling of a thunderbolt. We shall probably hear more of it.

A Detroit letter of the 4th inst states that Gov. CRAPO exhibits wonderful vital force in his long and painful battle with disease, but it is still a question whether he will recover. Once he nearly recovered so as to attend to the pressing business of the State; then sank so near to the grave that his decease was expected momently for a whole day; and again recovered sufficiently to resume his public duties, so far as they can be discharged in a sick room.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Examining Board Ordered—Recent Changes—Decision by the Judge-Advocate-General—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The Commander-in-Chief having directed the formation of an Examining Board to inquire into the general fitness of such officers as may be ordered before it, the following special order has been issued from General Headquarters:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 17.—The following officers of the National Guard are hereby appointed a Board to examine into the general fitness and qualifications of such officers as may be ordered before it, in pursuance of Section 91, Military Code:

Maj.-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, Sixth Division, National Guard.

Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, Third Brigade, National Guard.

Col. GEORGE M. BAKER, Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard.

Col. BRADLEY MARTIN, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. SOLOMON P. SMITH, Assistant Inspector-General.

The Board will convene at the City of Albany on the 13th day of February, inst., and at such other times thereafter as the exigencies of the service may demand.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Signed, S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The following letter from Judge-Advocate-General C. H. YOUNG will be found of interest:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Feb. 4, 1867.

Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General S. N. Y.:

GENERAL: A communication from Capt. J. E. CURRAN, Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., states that at a Regimental Court-martial for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in said regiment, fines and dues for violation of company by-laws were collected, and the Court being in doubt as to the proper disposition of the moneys thus collected, Capt. CURRAN requests "such instructions as will secure to each company their respective dues, under their by-laws in compliance with provisions of Military Code."

Section 253 of the Military Code, provides that any fines for offences against the by-laws of any company in the National Guard, not exceeding $25, may be enforced by a Regimental Court-martial, upon a return thereto of a certified copy of the proceedings relating to the infliction of such fines, &c.

Section 215 directs that all fines and penalties imposed by any regimental or battalion court-martial shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the Treasurer of the county, and shall belong to the Military Fund of said regiment.

Section 230 is substantially the same.

I do not find any authority for a payment of the moneys collected by a court-martial on account of a penalty for violation of company by-laws, to the company fund, although it would seem that they belong properly to that fund.

The only way for the company to reach them is through the Regimental Board of Auditors.

The amount of the fines collected by the Court-martial referred to in the letter of Capt. CURRAN must be paid to the County Treasurer, and by him credited to the fund of the regiment to which the persons fined belong.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CAMPBELL H. YOUNG,
Judge-Advocate-General.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

In the early part of the month of January last Col. MEYER, of the Fifth Regiment, received the following letter from a member of his command:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1867.

Col. Anton Meyer, Fifth Regiment:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I received a summons, some time ago, to appear before a Court-martial, to be held at No. 160 Hester-street, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 8 o'clock in the evening. I did not pay attention to this order, and sent there a letter, stating that I had signed the rolls of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. by mistake, not being a citizen of the United States at that time, and not having become such a one as yet; and further stating that the officer of said regiment under whose direction I signed the roll, failed entirely to give me the proper condition under which a person could become only a member of said military organization. I afterward received another order, dated Dec. 15, 1866, requesting me again to appear before said Court-martial this evening. Having ascertained in the meantime, that the Captain commanding Company K of your regiment, to which I belonged, has declared under oath that I was a citizens of the United States, I have the honor now to transmit an affidavit, duly made out and sworn to, that I am not a citizen of the United States yet, and, therefore, am not liable to any military duty in the State Militia.

I, therefore, should like you would give me an order, stating place and time, where and when, to deliver the clothing and cartridge-box, &c., which I received at the time of my enlistment. Hoping that you will please pay attention to this matter, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOHN DURR.

On this communication being referred to Gen. BURGER, of the Second Brigade, the case was sent to the Brigade Judge Advocate, Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN, who rendered the following opinion:

"It is undoubtedly true that no person is by law compelled to do military duty except he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen; that he cannot be forced into the ranks. But there is no legal objection to a person to exempt volunteering, and by such voluntary enlistment entering the service and becoming subject to the military law of the State. The class of persons who cannot volunteer is also provided for by law, namely, persons under age without the consent of his parents, &c.

"The within-named JOHN DURR appears to be a volunteer who has received his arms and equipments. He would be entitled to receive his pay. He has his advantages, and cannot of right claim to be dispossessed from the penalties of the service. It is a well-settled rule that a party may "voluntarily" assume a status to which he cannot be compelled, but being once in he is bound by the rules. Such is the rule in the United States Army, and in cases not otherwise provided for by the Army Regulations and law."

And his view of the case has now received the following indorsement from Adj.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1867.

The opinion of Judge-Advocate JOACHIMSEN in the case of JOHN DURR is approved by the Commander-in-Chief; while the State cannot demand the service of DURR, yet so long as he of his own free will subscribed to the established form of enlistment, he subjected himself to a faithful obedience to all the requirements of the military service.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Feb. 2, 1867:

First Brigade of Cavalry—Robert T. Hay, to be Brigad Quartermaster; Sept. 20, 1866. Original vacancy. Charles W. Whiting, Jr., aide-de-camp; Sept. 20, 1866. Original vacancy. Edward H. V. Kent, Brigade Inspector; Jan. 28, 1867. Original vacancy.

Third Regiment Cavalry—John H. Fiedeldey, to be Adjutant; Oct. 16, 1866. Giles promoted.

Third Regiment Infantry—John Schmids to be Engineer, Jan. 15, 1867, Le Roy Barrien, promoted.

Eighth Regiment Infantry—M. T. Donoh to be Quartermaster, Jan. 30, 1863, for three months' service. Geo. L. Fox to be Engineer, Jan. 16, 1867, Varian promoted. Wm. H. Heathcote to be Captain, Jan. 23, 1867, Robinson, promoted. Wm. H. McIntire to be Captain, Jan. 21, 1867, Scott, promoted. Edward Baker to be First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1867, McIntire, promoted. Theo. S. Dakin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 22, 1867, McKee, resigned. Frederick A. Mason to be Major, Jan. 22, 1867, Dakin, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry—Thomas F. Quinn, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1866, Walsh, resigned.

Forty-fifth Regiment Infantry—Benjamin W. Robson, to be Adjutant Jan 8, 1867, Best, resigned. Frank Tringnaits, to be Captain Jan 8, 1867, Hoover, promoted.

Dr. Geo. H. Parsell, to be Surgeon Jan. 14, 1867, Coon declined.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, during the week ending Feb. 2, 1867:

Eighth Regiment Infantry—Thomas Rutter, Chaplain, term of service expired.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry—Benjamin A. Cary, First Lieutenant, inability; Jacob Henry Law, Captain, absence from district.

Forty-second Regiment Infantry—Henry D. Burdick, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

Fifty-first Regiment Infantry—John Schnauber, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.

Eighty-second Regiment Infantry—T. W. Ingals, Captain, removed from district.

THE TWENTIETH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. LANSING, commanding the Twentieth Brigade, announces in General Orders No. 5, under date of Jan. 1, that in compliance with Military Code, State of New-York, par. 151, the field, line and staff officers of the Twentieth Brigade National Guard State New-York, are ordered to assemble in full uniform at the regimental armory of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, in the village of Corning, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, to remain for three days for theoretical and practical instruction. Major S. BENNETT, Brigade Inspector, will act as instructor. Commanding officers of the Sixtieth, One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth Regiments National Guard State New-York will immediately promulgate these orders.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

In General Orders No. 1, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL announces that he has resumed command of the Fourth Brigade. The Commanding-General desires to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the brigade have been conducted by Col. J. MAIDHOF, Eleventh Infantry, and to return that officer his thanks. Col. MAIDHOF will resume command of his regiment. While in command of the division Gen. ASPINWALL has received such hearty cooperation from the Brigade Commanders and from the officers of the division generally, that he would be leaving a duty unperformed did he not take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the same, as well as to acknowledge the efficient services of the division staff, particularly those of Major WM. B. REED, A. D. C. and Acting Division Inspector.

THE FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

In General Orders No. 1, Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK KEHRER announces that the Brigade Court-martial convened in pursuance of General Orders No. 4, and which assembled at the Third Regiment Cavalry Armory, on the 15th of January, 1867, is ordered to meet at the same place on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. All delinquent officers of this regiment will appear at such time and place. This Court consists as follows: Major SCHMALZ, Third Regiment Cavalry, President; Capt. [illegible], Third Regiment Cavalry, and Capt. CONRAD, First Regiment Cavalry, members. A regularly quarterly meeting of this regiment will assemble at Fresh's Hotel, on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock P. M. It is expected that every officer will be present, prepared to pay his fines and dues, as the by-laws will be strictly inforced.

An election was held on the 4th instant, at the Regimental Armory, to fill the vacancy caused by Major MARTIN's resignation, which resulted in the unanimous election of Capt. HENRY C. SIEBERT, several votes being cast in his favor. After the election the officers were invited by Col. [illegible] to partake of a collation at Major [illegible]'s Hotel, where several speeches were made.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 4, issued from Headquarters Fourth Regiment, the following change is announced: FREDERICK ROOSEVELT to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* MOSES H. BECK, relieved. The above non-commissioned officer will rank from date, and be obeyed and respected accordingly. Col. HARRISON D. HULL also announces that, pursuant to the laws governing the militia of this State, an election is hereby ordered to be held on the 11th day of February, 1867, at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Second Lieutenant in Company A, Fourth Regiment, Fourth Brigade and First Division of the New-York National Guard, which has become vacant by the promotion of Second Lieutenant H. T. VANDENBERGH. The Commandant of the company in which such vacancy has occurred will cause the proper notices of such election to be served upon those whom it may concern at least three days before the day of such election.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Agreeably to General Orders No. 1, issued by Col. JOHN WARD, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment will assemble for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, on Friday evening, Feb. 8, and on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The right wing of the regiment, companies C, F, G, D, and I, will assemble in fatigue uniform with leggings, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14, and on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26. The left wing, comprising companies H, A, E, K, and B, will assemble equipped as above on Friday evening, Feb. 15, and on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 P. M. precisely. Field and staff will report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before the time of formation. Returns of delinquents together with morning reports and squad warrants will be made at the regimental armory, within three days after each drill. In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Officers, a Board of Examination, to consist of five Senior Captains, is hereby announced. They will examine annually the non-commissioned officers of this regiment, the examination to take place within ten days after the annual inspection. They will at any time during the interval examine such non-commissioned officers as may be referred to them for that purpose by the several commandants. All who fail to pass examination to the satisfaction of the Board will be reduced to the ranks on their recommendation.

Staff Appointments.—The following officers are appointed on the Colonel's Staff: Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Chaplain, reappointed; William H. Hayes, Engineer; John W. Bobie, Surgeon; Robert D. Nesmith, Assistant-Surgeon. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Election.—Richard E. Jarman, elected Second Lieutenant G Company, *vice* McCord, resigned; rank from Jan. 16, 1867.

Discharges.—The following members are discharged for the reasons set opposite their names: A Company—E. A. Deveau, physical disability; James S. Peacock, physical disability; William G. Smart, removed from district.

Expulsions.—The action of the following companies in expelling the members named below is hereby approved, and their names directed to be stricken from the rolls: A Company—William C. McLean, Broadway, corner of Tenth-street; E Company—Edwin Allaire, C. Crear, R. J. Loudin, R. Attridge, J. Ferguson, D. Meeks, C. Carlisle, J. Halcott, H. O'Neil.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 2, Col. E. B. FOWLER announces that this command will assemble at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, for instruction and drill, on the evenings of Tuesday, 19th day of February, and Monday, 4th, and Friday, 22d days of March, 1867. Company rolls will be called at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Regimental line will be formed at 8 o'clock. Muskets will be furnished at the Arsenal. Staff and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 7:30 P. M. on the evenings above specified.

Promotions.—First Lieut. Charles Schurig, of "H" Company, to be Captain of "F" Company, with rank from Nov. 30, 1866, *vice* Capt. A. G. A. Harnickell, removed from the State. Lefferts L. Laidlaw to be Captain of "G" Company, *vice* Mandeville, discharged, with rank from Nov. 30, 1866. Hospital Steward John H. Fisher, to be Second Lieutenant "G" Company, *vice* Straus, removed from the State, with rank from Nov. 30, 1866.

In accordance with Brigade Orders, a Court Martial of which Major H. T. HEAD is President, will be held at the Regimental Armory, at 7:30 P. M., on Thursday, March 28, 1867, for the trial of all delinquents from the wing and regimental drills of the present season, and such other business as may be brought before it.

Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, give a social hop on Monday evening next, at Rivers' Dancing Academy, Court-street, Brooklyn.

In accordance with General Orders No. 2, the members of this command assembled at the State Arsenal, in Portland-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 8, for the purpose of instruction and drill, when the following movements were executed in a most creditable manner: Double column at half distance; deploy column on third division; close column on first division, right in front; deploy column; close column on fifth division, left in front; deploy column; double column closed *en masse*; deploy column; countermarch; facings; breaking by company; form divisions; close column at half distance; form square; reduce square; by head of column take wheeling distance; by right of companies to the rear into column.

After these movements were gone through, the command broke into companies, and a new formation was made for a dress parade, which wound up the evening's exercises. We would like to call the attention of some of the officers to the carelessness which many of them displayed in dressing their commands, and also to the habit of allowing the men to appear in a variety of dress, some with white leggings and others without, and others with pants rolled up at the bottom. Let the new officers study the book a little more and it will do them no harm. They must take more care as to distance and other minor details, and it will encourage the men to strive for improvement. We hope, at the next drill of this regiment, to be able to see a change. As a general thing, the drill was a creditable one.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders, No. 1, current series, Col. WM. H. FARMER announces that the following extracts from Brigade orders are published for the information of his command: 1. A drill of all the commissioned officers of this Brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Officers will appear in undress uniform, with side arms, and without sash. This drill will be strictly private; none will be admitted except commissioned officers of the Brigade, in uniform.

Elections.—Maj. GEO. M. DUSENBERRY to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* CATLIN, resigned, with rank from Jan. 3, 1867. Capt. WM. OSCAR ROOME to be Major *vice* DUSENBERRY, promoted, with rank from Jan. 3, 1867.

[illegible]—WM. A. BAYARD to be right general guide *vice* T. J. HORN, returned to his company.

Company drills are hereby suspended until 28th of February, at which time they will be resumed in regular order. Drills by division will be held at the Armory as follows: Companies A and E on Tuesday evenings, 12th and 19th inst.; Companies G and D, Wednesday evenings, 13th and 20th inst.; Companies H and K, Thursday evenings, 14th and 21st inst.; Companies B and C on Friday evenings, 15th and [illegible] Monday evening, 25th inst. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Regimental drills will be held at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in full fatigue, on the dates following: Monday, March 4; Friday, March 15; Tuesday, March 19, Wednesday, March 27, 1867. First Sergeants will [illegible] will be sounded at 7:40 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, at which hour the doors of the Arsenal will be closed. At the first three of these regimental drills none will be admitted except those participating in the instruction.

At the last drill above mentioned the band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7:30 o'clock, and the doors will be thrown open to the friends of the regiment, holding tickets of admission, which may be obtained from the commandants of companies and the Adjutant of the regiment. At this drill white gloves will be worn, and officers will appear with sashes, company roll calls at the armory at 7:30 o'clock, when the arms of the regiment will be used; on the other occasions muskets will be furnished at the State Arsenal. As the stand of colors authorized by the State, including the national flag, bearing the inscription of the services rendered to the Federal Government by this organization during its late struggle against treason and rebellion, will be presented on this occasion, it is ordered that commanders of companies be punctual in reporting with their commands. Fines for absence from regimental and division drills not more than $5 nor less than $3. Particular attention is called to paragraphs 218 and 219 of the Militia Law of the State, which will be rigidly enforced.

In compliance with brigade orders, a regimental court-martial will be held at the Armory on Tuesday evening, the 26th proximo, for the trial of delinquents to that date. Maj. WM. OSCAR ROOME is appointed President of said Court. From general orders No. 19, dated 3d December ultimo, emanating from these headquarters, the Colonel calls the attention of those whom it concerns to the following extract: "First sergeants of companies will return in writing to the Adjutant, at the Armory, on Saturday of each week hereafter, a list of names of the members of their respective companies, including non-commissioned officers, absent from company drill for the week in which such report is made. Such reports to be countersigned by commandants of companies." In direct disobedience to this order few first sergeants have failed to perform this duty. Paragraphs 218 and 219 of the Military Code provide for this offence a fine of [illegible], or reduction to the ranks, or both. The Adjutant will make return of these delinquents to the Court-martial of 26th proximo. In connection with this subject, while refraining from publishing the names of those Captains whose duty it was to insure obedience to this order, the Colonel censures in the [illegible] trial of delinquent officers as stated, and the commandant [illegible] good example of officers, so necessary for the emulation of the men will be the means of rendering it unnecessary to send before said Courts any officer of this command.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col. C. H. THOMAS, commanding the One Hundred and Sixth (Corning) Regiment, makes the following announcements in Regimental orders, Nos. 8 and 9: "In pursuance of the above orders from brigade headquarters the commissioned officers of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment are hereby ordered to appear, in full uniform at the Regimental Armory, in the village of Corning, at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, for three days' instruction."

"It is also ordered that each company of this regiment do hereafter, and until otherwise ordered, meet for drill once in each alternate week, the day of such drill to be fixed by the [illegible] name of the person so appointed to regimental headquarters without delay. Company commandants will also immediately report the names of all sergeants and corporals in their respective commands, who have not yet received their warrants, to regimental headquarters.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. MAIDHOF, of the Eleventh Regiment has, in pursuance of brigade orders, resumed command of the Eleventh Regiment. He also makes the following announcements: The regiment will parade, fully uniformed, (with overcoats,) armed and equipped, on Friday, the 22d inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Line will be formed on Great Jones-street, right on Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. Non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant 15 minutes before formation. Field and staff will report, mounted, at the Colonel's quarters, No. 76 Second-avenue, at 11:30 o'clock P.M. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Regimental Armory, at 8 o'clock P. M., for skeleton battalion drill.

ELECTIONS.

At an election held at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory for the selection of officers for Company K, rendered necessary by the election of Capt. OSCAR ROOME to the Majority in the Thirty-seventh, the following gentlemen were duly elected: First Lieut. R. H. PASCALL to be Captain, *vice* ROOME, promoted, and GEORGE E. RABY to be First Lieutenant, *vice* PASCALL, promoted.

An election to fill the vacant Majority in the Third Regiment was held on the 5th inst., when Lieut. GEO. W. HAMILTON received 21, and Capt. SAMUEL M. COX 7 votes. On motion, the election was made unanimous. Thus ends a long dispute.

Pursuant to general orders an election was held in the First Brigade, on the 5th inst., at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, for the purpose of electing a Brigade Inspector. Only six votes were cast, of which Major J. J. VAN NEST received five, and he was declared duly elected.

At a recent election held in the Ninth Regiment, Capt. STRONG, of Company F, was elected Major by a vote of 18 to 3.

An election for field officers was held in the Twenty-second Regiment, on Friday, Col. MAIDHOF presiding. There were 21 officers present. Lieut.-Col. GEO. B. POST received 18 votes against 3 blanks, and he was accordingly declared unanimously elected. Col. POST accepted the position at once in a few complimentary remarks. On the vote for Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. W. W. REMMEY, of Company B, received 12 ballots, and Capt. GRANT, of Company H, 9 votes. Lieut.-Col. REMMEY requested time before he announced his decision. Capt. PORTER, of Company G, and Ex-Capt. WILLIAM McGRATH were the candidates for the Majority, but for some unexplained reason the election was adjourned before the vacancy was filled.

In Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, First Lieut. CLAY RANOLD has been elected Captain, *vice* FRANCIS, resigned. Second Lieut. C. WALKER was elected First and Corporal BUSSELL Second Lieutenant. In Company A, same regiment, Second Lieut. BUSSING was elected First and Sergt. FRANKLIN Second Lieutenant. In Company I, Private J. H. EVERS has been promoted to the fourth sergeantcy and R. R. STYLES to the fifth.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The officers and members of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment gave their seventh annual ball at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, on Tuesday evening, and the affair proved a brilliant success.

The hall was decorated in exquisite taste, and was decidedly military in its appearance. On either side of the stage stood a formidable looking howitzer draped in flags, and behind these were monster flags handsomely draped. The small-arms of the company were stacked on the stage and at the opposite end of the hall, and the standards of both the Buffalo regiments entered into the decorations. From the main chandelier hung a large balloon of evergreens, and from this hung several cages with their silver-toned inmates. Bunting in streamers and festoons made ceiling and gallery-front radiant, and numerous paintings completed the ornamentation. The Committees were untiring in their efforts.

The third anniversary ball of Company D, Seventy-fourth (Buffalo) Regiment, is to be given on the evening of the 22d inst., (WASHINGTON's Birthday,) at St. James' Hall. The proceeds of the ball are to be applied to the "Bidwell Monument Fund," a description of which has already been published in the TIMES. The company have on band some $900, the proceeds of their last ball, and it is hoped the receipts of the present ball will swell the amount of the fund by a still larger sum.

The Rochester *Union* repeats the rumor that Col. CRAIG WADSWORTH has decided to decline the Major-Generalship of the Seventh Division of the National Guard, conferred upon him by Gov. FENTON, and says that "in this Mr. WADSWORTH has shown good taste and good sense. No one knows better than Mr. WADSWORTH that there are many military gentlemen connected with the State service whose claims for the position are a hundred-fold greater than his, and if he were to accept it he would, as a high-minded man, necessarily feel that he was filling a place belonging by right to somebody else. As a recognition of the services of his father and himself in the Federal army during the late war, the tender was well enough. Its declination shows that it is thus appreciated; its acceptance would not."

The guns composing the old-fashioned battery of the Troy City Artillery, consisting of two six-pound brass pieces and two twelve-pound howitzers, were shipped from Troy to this City on Monday last. They are to be placed in charge of our artillery companies, after being thoroughly repaired. Instead of the old pieces, the City Artillery will receive on Monday next four ten-pound Parrott guns, with harness and other equipments complete.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will parade on the 22d inst. in honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday, and they will receive a stand of colors from the City authorities. The Eleventh Regiment act as the escort.

The ball of the City Artillery will take place at Rand's Hall, Troy, on the 22d inst. It will undoubtedly be a fine affair.

A complimentary *soirée* will be given to Drum-Major GEORGE W. HILL, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., at the Regimental Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. A fine entertainment is in preparation for the occasion.

The third annual reception of the Fifty-sixth (Brooklyn) Regiment will take place on the evening of the 21st inst., at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn. It promises to be a fine affair.

In refuting some statements made by the Albany *Express*, in relation to military affairs in that city, the *Times* states that the selection of Gen. CARR does not give general satisfaction. It may lead to the resignation of Brig.-Gen. RATHBONE and a few others, but the regimental organizations will in no way be impaired by the choice.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "order" issued by Mr. Police Superintendent KENNEDY, as published this morning, is so utterly false in its premises and libellous in its expression that respect for the position I occupy demands a contradiction of its principal assertions.

The two officers, LEVINS and VAN GIESEN, whom I was compelled by my official obligations to commit to prison, were treated by me with the utmost leniency and forbearance. A complaint against them was made, on oath, before me which, if established, would convict them not of a "frivolous assault and battery," as flippantly stated by the Superintendent in his self-complacent ignorance of the evidence in the case, but of an outrageous invasion of the premises of a citizen wherein no violation of law had occurred, without legal warrant or authority.

Their conduct there is in part related by the complainant in his affidavit before me as follows: "When they used violence upon me I made no resistance. When they took me to the Station-house Mr. LEVINS pulled a pistol and put it to my head; and they took me by the collar and dragged me out. They dragged me with violence, and threw me down on the sidewalk while going along. * * * * I told them several times I had committed no offence and was ready to go with them to any place they pleased without the use of force. Other and subsequent acts of wanton ruffianism toward their prisoner accompanied by language unfit for publication or for utterance before the audience assembled in a court-room, appear in the testimony against those officers.

The complaint being regularly and properly before me I could not, without such a violation of my official duties as would render me amenable to impeachment and its consequences, refrain from issuing the process prescribed by law. The complaint was filed in this Court on Monday the 28th day of January last. On the following day, instead of sending a warrant for the arrest of the accused, I notified them by summons to appear on the ensuing Monday, the 4th of February, at which time they were informed of the nature of the complaint against them, and were required to give bail in the merely nominal sum of $300 each, and were then permitted to go on their parole until the Wednesday following. Having failed to appear on that day a warrant for their arrest was issued and they were brought before me on the following day, when they defiantly and contumaciously refused to give any explanation of their conduct or deny the charges against them, or offer any evidence in their defence, and declined to enter into bonds to answer, and although a gentleman present of undoubted responsibility volunteered to give the bail, they rejected his offer. Yet I once more released [illegible] question propounded, and to every overture of clemency, proffering them still further time for consultation and advice, if they required it, they both replied with dogged pertinacity that they had nothing to say, and announced their positive determination to not give bail upon the charge. The law left me no alternative but to commit them to prison in default of the sureties required.

These are the simple facts. Comment upon them is unnecessary. The questions to be decided are these—"Have the subordinate officers of the law become so arrogant in the assumption of power that the constituted authorities may no longer inquire into their acts?" "Are the magistrates elected by the people to be coerced and intimidated by impudent underlings in the discharge of those sworn and solemn duties for the faithful performance of which they are responsible, not only to the law, but to their constituents, their consciences and their God?"

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRST FIRE IN CHRISTIE-STREET.—About 9:15 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 181 Christie-street, originating in the top floor, occupied by GEORGE MEYER and JACOB DEITER, cabinet makers. The flames were soon extinguished, a small portion of the roof being destroyed, the rest of the damage to building and contents being occasioned by water. The following are the losses: The fourth floor was occupied by MEYER & DEITER. Mr. DEITER's loss is $100, insured for $200 in the Manhattan and Germania. The third floor is occupied in the rear by JOHN BEMMENTHAL, cabinet maker, who sustains a loss of $50, insured for $200 in the People's. The front part of the same floor is occupied by CHARLES SCHNEIDER, cabinet maker. Loss $300 by water; insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas. The second floor is occupied by GEBBERT & SEIFERT, musical brass instrument makers. Loss $200; insured for $1,000 in the Commonwealth. The first floor is occupied by G. D. CRAGIN, pork dealer, who also owns the premises. Damage to building $500; insured for $2,200 in the State Insurance Company of Jersey City. Loss on stock $200; fully insured in the State, of Jersey City, and the Manhattan Insurance Company.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SICKLES.—The funeral of TERESA B. SICKLES, wife of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, took place yesterday at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth-avenue. Among the pall-bearers were Gens. Gordon Granger, A. Pleasanton, and Charles H. Graham; Dr. John M. Carnochan, Wm. H. Field, and James T. Brady, Esq. Many other prominent citizens attended the funeral. The requiem mass was conducted by Father FARRELL, who delivered an impressive address, in which he referred to Gen. SICKLES and his services with much feeling. It remained, he said, for the husband, who had made so many sacrifices for his well-beloved country, when she called upon him in her hour of peril to make one more sacrifice in the surrender of the companion he held so dear to the God who claimed her. This, he had no doubt, the greatest soldier would do in the spirit which best became him, calmly submitting to the solemn visitation. The address throughout was listened to with profound attention. At its conclusion the body was conveyed to the Second-avenue Cemetery and there interred.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of members of the newspaper profession was held at the Astor House, being convened to hear the report of a Special Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting held early in the week. The object of the meeting was to establish a Press Club in this City, an association having in view the social enjoyment and intellectual improvement of its members. Mr. ISRAELS, City editor of the *World*, was called to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the Special Committee reported their action and presented a constitution for the proposed organization. Letters of apology from a number of prominent members of the City Press were read. Action was taken upon the report of the Committee and a constitution adopted. An informal ballot for officers took place, after which the meeting adjourned till Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the same place. The City Press was well represented, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS IN THE SOUTH.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Southern Relief Commission was held. The sum collected to date now amounts to $21,186. A report will be furnished by the Committee in a few days. Orders have been given for the purchase of 20,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 bushels of which will go to three points in Alabama, 5,000 bushels to two points in Georgia, 3,000 bushels to South Carolina, and 3,000 bushels to North Carolina. This corn will be shipped, except that for North Carolina, from a western market. The transportation will be free. The claims are still heavy and further funds are demanded.

THE STREETS.—The streets it appears have been abandoned to their fate, there are no evidences anywhere of men with brooms or scrapers who were hitherto accustomed, even under the worst *régime*, to show themselves in very dirty weather. It appears that Judge WHITING is at loggerheads with the authorities, and between them the streets run slime in which the tax payers wade *ad libitum*. Thanks to the bountiful rain of last night, much of the half dissolved snow has been carried off and the paving-stones here and there begin to show their honest faces which were never so welcome before.

THE SEIZURE OF THE R. R. CUYLER.—It is stated that there is a disposition at Washington to release the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, seized on suspicion of violating the neutrality laws. It appears that explanations satisfactory to the Government have been made by gentlemen interested in the vessel, Gen. SALGAR, the Colombian Minister, continues his demand for her surrender. It is further stated that yesterday Collector SMYTHE received a dispatch to the effect that the matter of the seizure had been submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States. Surveyor WAKEMAN, it is said, is now in Washington on business relating directly to the seizure.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Officer LONG, of the Twenty-third Precinct, found the dead body of a man lying against the Central Park fence at the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. An examination of the body revealed the presence of a pistol-shot wound in the neck. Near the body a double-barreled pistol, both barrels recently discharged, was discovered. The remains were removed to the Station-house, and Coroner GAMBLE was notified. He will endeavor to determine whether it is a case of suicide or murder. Deceased was about 45 years of age, and appeared to be a German.

FIRE IN EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of MARY A. GLEESON, in the tenement-house No. 221½ East Seventeenth-street, and caused a damage of $75. The flames originated by a child four years of age playing with matches during her mother's absence. Mrs. GLEESON was severely burned in her endeavors to extinguish the fire.

THE SIXTH-STREET HOMICIDE.—After consulting with District-Attorney HALL, Coroner SCHIRMER concluded to admit Miss REGINA KLEMANN, who is charged with having caused the death of her brother, LOUIS KLEMANN, by a blow on the head with a hatchet, to bail, fixing the amount at $5,000. On the necessary bonds being signed and delivered, the prisoner was released.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—At 11:45 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper part of No. 9 Liberty-street. The first floor is occupied by H. HERRSTEIN & SONS, druggists, and the three upper floors by HAGGERTY & CO., dealers in druggists' glassware. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give any further particulars beyond the fact that the flames are still progressing as we go to press. The damage will be heavy by fire and water.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of No. 134 East Fiftieth-street, was standing on the corner of Great Jones-street and Broadway, looking at a new hose carriage, his pocket was picked by ANDREW McCANN, aged 13 years, of $22 in United States Treasury notes. Mr. MURPHY felt the thief's hand, and arrested the boy with the money in his possession, and gave him into the custody of Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

FATALLY BURNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 91 Cherry-street, over the body of Mrs. MARY McGANNAN, who died from injuries received by falling upon a hot stove on Friday evening, being ill at the time. Deputy Coroner S. N. LEO, M. D., made an external examination, and found some terrible burns, sufficient to cause death. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE CHRISTIE SWINDLING CASE.—The examination in the case of J. R. CHRISTIE, Jr., the Broad-street merchant, who is charged with swindling Messrs. O. & J. LUDOVICI by means of worthless checks, was to have proceeded yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but an adjournment was had until Monday next at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was discovered floating in the North River, at the foot of Thirty-third-street. As the hour was far advanced in the evening the Police could obtain no description of the remains, so they could not be removed until the arrival of the Coroner.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STAGE DRIVER.—At a late hour Friday night ALONZO D. LEEDS, while driving stage No. 18 of the Twenty-third-street line through Whitehall-street, was thrown from his seat to the pavement, sustaining serious injuries. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—GEORGE BAYELINA, a carpenter, while employed in erecting an awning yesterday afternoon, in front of No. 728 Sixth-avenue, was precipitated to the pavement, and received such severe injuries that he died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—While the ship *Alexander Marshall*, for Liverpool, was towing down the Bay, yesterday morning, one of the seamen jumped overboard. The steamer *Northfield*, Capt. VREELAND, which was passing at the time on her trip up from Staten Island, was stopped, and a boat lowered and manned by two of the crew, by whom the drowning man was rescued.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BLOCKADED.—Last night at 11 o'clock, as the storm was at its height, a huge mass of rock and earth fell into the [illegible] and so blockaded the railroad [illegible] either way.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE VISIT.—A visit to the State charities of this City, it is stated, will be made this week by the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—A fire occurred at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the corner of Twenty-[illegible]-street and Third-avenue, but it was extinguished with but slight damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—THE WATCHMAN ASSAULTED WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—A fiendish attempt was made to rob the Williamsburgh Savings Bank on Friday night by some unknown fellow, who contemplated murdering the watchman in charge in order to render his effort successful. It seems that the watchman, alluded to, a man about fifty years of age, named EDWARD WOOD, was engaged in the basement of the building in the early part of the evening in attending to the heaters, and about 8 o'clock he left there through a man-hole in South Third-street, intending to enter the counting-room of the bank on Fourth-street, but he had no sooner reached the sidewalk than he was prostrated by a blow from a slung-shot, which struck him in the breast. Suddenly recovering himself, WOOD cried for help, and his cries so alarmed his assailant that he ran away and escaped. The slung-shot weighing fifteen ounces, was subsequently found, and as there was no string attached to it, it is believed that WOOD's assailant aimed for his head, but miscalculating his distance the string attached to the shot broke, and the intention of the villain was thus defeated. His intention evidently was to murder the porter and get possession of the keys, for the purpose of robbing the bank. His intention, as will be seen, was defeated by an accident. As it was dark and rainy at the time of the outrage Mr. WOOD can give no description of his assailant.

A HARD CASE.—On Friday evening last a West India negro, who had been attacked with small-pox on board a vessel which arrived at this city, was put ashore in so weak a condition that he could hardly stand. He was directed to the office of the Health Commissioners, and with two boxes of clothing—all the goods he had—succeeded in making his way thither. On reaching the steps of the new Court-house, he was unable to proceed further, and laying his box of clothing down he proceeded to the Health Commissioners' office, but no notice was taken of him, and he finally wandered off in search of shelter. The clothes which he left on the steps were taken in possession by some citizens. Where he went to nobody knows.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the laundry of SCHRENCK & CO., corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth-street, Gowanus, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames communicated to the wheelwright-shop of J. P. BERNIUS, and both buildings were badly damaged. The loss on buildings is estimated at $1,000; on stock and fixtures $2,000, fully insured in the Niagara and Fireman's Trust Companies. The loss sustained by SCHRENCK & Co. is about $250; no insurance. The fire was the result of accident.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of the following-named deceased persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Mary Adams, Jeremiah Cross and Ellen McCoy, of Brooklyn, and John E. Buttner, of New-Lots. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of John Milton Smith, James Smith, Jane Banks, Wm. Forth, Josephine Phillips, Charles Moses, Eva Kneickner and James Codwith, all of Brooklyn.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday afternoon in the river, at the foot of Washington-street, by a boatman named POTTER. The deceased was apparently about 30 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and had on only a single under-garment. No marks of violence were found on the body, and it is supposed that the deceased committed suicide.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A meeting of the Brooklyn liquor-dealers was to have been held at Montague Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposed amendments to the Excise Law. There were only a few present, and, after informal conversation, the meeting adjourned.

RUN OVER.—A boy named JOHN EMORY, aged six years, while playing at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Harrison-street, yesterday afternoon, was run over by a milk-wagon and fatally injured. The driver of the vehicle, named WILLIAM HAAG, was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Meerschaums of the first Quality to be got at KALDENBERG'S, exhibitors and only manufacturers to the World's Fair from the United States. Nos. 4 and 6 John-st. Repairing, &c.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—WARD.—On Thursday, Feb. 7, A. CLEMENT to ABBIE A. L. WARD.

DIED.

SLYDENBURGH.—On Friday, Feb. 8, MARY DURYEE, wife of Benjamin B. Slydenburgh, and eldest daughter of John H. Brower.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 120 3d-av., on Monday next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

ELLIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, Miss JANE ELLIS.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of Mrs. M. L. Clements, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FREELAND.—On Friday, Feb. 8, EDWARD B. FREELAND, aged 23 years.

The Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the house of his father, James Freeland, No. 9 Columbia-st. Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HART.—On Friday, Feb. 8, of pneumonia, WILLIAM J. HART, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, J. B. Hart, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

HUGHES.—At Rossville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Feb. 7, STEPHEN D. HUGHES, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Pleasant Plains Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday, the 11th inst., by the 9 o'clock train to New-York.

KINNIER.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, suddenly, at his residence, corner of 17th and 5th-av., JOHN M. KINNIER, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., without further notice.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, Feb. 8, of heart disease, JANE, wife of Lewis Mathews, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 187 West 12th-st.

MORRISON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 9, after a severe illness, JOHN MORRISON, aged 35 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 11th-st., corner of 3d-av., South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] Columbia and Greene County, N. Y., papers please copy.

NACHTIGAL.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, ADOLPH NACHTIGAL, from Lubeck, Germany, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible], Hoboken, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROE.—At West Point, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 8, EDWARD, second son of Stephen R. and Josephine Roe, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ELLEN STRYKER, relict of the late Cornelius C. Stryker, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 142 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

MOURNING GOODS.
A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order at short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAPE VINES.
Send Stamp for Price List.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
POUGHKEEPSIE,
N. Y.

SHAKESPEARE FOR $2 25.
WHO SHOULD NOT HAVE A COPY.
The famed "Globe" edition, London, by post, paid. $2 25. (See Times of three days past.) Address O. L. ROSMER, No. 22 William-st., basement.

NO. 819 BROADWAY.—A FREE AND FULL invitation is given to physicians and everybody else to call and see Dr. HADFIELD'S invention of an Equalizer, for curing paralysis, asthma, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, spinal curvatures, impotency, [illegible], &c., by equalizing the circulation of the blood and nervous fluid. Patent rights for sale. Send for a circular. GEO. HADFIELD, M. D., No. 819 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW HEAVENS AND NEW EARTH.—Lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSION.—PREACHING AND PRAYER meetings [illegible] in the following Wards [illegible]

GEO. J. HIGGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING [illegible]

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH [illegible]

"AS AND WHERE IT TOOK PLACE"—[illegible]

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL) [illegible]

[illegible] each evening during the week [illegible] Monday and Saturday [illegible] noon—*Regeneration, or the Future Destiny of Earth and Man.* Seats free.

REV. PETER STRYKER, D.D., WILL preach [illegible] Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, in the 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church [illegible] *Relation of Medical Men to the Missionary Work.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION [illegible] the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. [illegible] M. Short addresses by visitors [illegible] children.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—BY SPECIAL request, Right Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., will preach [illegible] Bishop [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES inspirationally before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: [illegible] *The Past, Present and Future of America.* Conference at 3 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. [illegible] D. will preach [illegible] in the Theatre, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Adams' church, Madison-av. and East 24th-st.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, [illegible] Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible] Pastor's Bible-class at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETings. Discussion at 10½ A. M. on the *Moral Influence of Theatres*; 3 P. M. on *Elevating Brothers.* Progressive Conference at 7½ P. M. [illegible] will deliver [illegible] Seats free.

THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a public meeting at 7½ o'clock on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 10, at Dr. Storr's Church, in Brooklyn, corner of Henry and Remsen-sts. Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER will make addresses.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and visitors are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach the first of a course of sermons, in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of East 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. CLARK, Rev. Mr. GAGE and Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' Church and Mission.—Preaching, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 2 Greenwich-st. at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ROMISH INTOLERANCE.—EXPULSION OF PROTESTANT WORSHIP FROM ROME.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, author of the "History of Romanism," will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. On the above subject.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

REV. GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, OF Syracuse, will preach for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present judgments of the Church and the speedy coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

THE PRAYER MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held during the coming week, in the chapel of St. George's Church, Rutherford-place, near 16th-st., on EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK for the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning: *"My Trinity."* Evening: [illegible]

REV. N. H. SCHENCK, D.D., OF BALTIMORE, Md., will preach [illegible] Rev. Dr. CANFIELD's, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 10th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of Newburgh, will preach (D. V.) in this church on SABBATH, the 10th inst. at 10½ A. M. and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 10, preaching at 10½ A. M. [illegible] and 7½ P. M. [illegible] Evening subject—*Our Tongues and their Uses.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. The hour of evening service will be [illegible] except the first [illegible] at 8½ o'clock. The Rector will preach a course of sermons.

DR. MARSH, ON SUNDAY EVENING, [illegible] delivered at the Cooper Institute [illegible] Mechanics, Manufacturers and Workingmen. Seats free.

A[illegible]-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., [illegible]

[illegible]

"RELIGION OF AMUSEMENTS" WILL [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING [illegible]

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. [illegible] mediums invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. [illegible]

REV. L. A. COREY, D.D., WILL PREACH [illegible]

SUNDAY POPULAR LECTURE BY REV. [illegible]

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., [illegible]

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER [illegible]

REV. MR. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

REV. WM. MACLAREN WILL PREACH [illegible]

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. [illegible]

REV. W. F. CORBIT, PASTOR [illegible]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Steamer Day Again—The Line of Steamships to China—Suicides of Col. Wainwright and Gen. C. S. M. Williams—Japanese Jugglers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

I wish I had the man by the nape of the neck that invented steamer days. They are a nuisance, an abomination and a vexation. To write is almost impossible, for just as you get your pen in your hand in bursts a perspiring young gentleman in the incipient stage of moustache, that is discouragingly slow in coming forth; he dashes a bag of coin down on your desk, whips out a bill, projects it under your nose, and throwing himself back in the attitude of "rest," (the young men here are all intensely military,) surveys you with a look of calm severity, and with an expression of "I'd like to see him refuse to pay that bill"—of course, you pay the bill—the young man furnishing his pencil writes "paid" on it with some mysterious hieroglyphics, jerks up the bag, drops in the money, exclaims "da! da!" whisks out with a bang of the door. You resume your writing, and get half a line on your journey, when in dashes a duplicate of the first young gentleman on similar business. If you don't owe any bills, which is hardly a supposable case, you are overrun with loafing acquaintances, who take that occasion to drop in on you because they don't want to stay at home. They know they will be wanted there by these same young cormorants, denominated "collectors," so they go visiting about other people's offices and interrupt and annoy them. I have a large run of acquaintances of that stripe, and to them are you indebted oft-times for such a beggarly account of things in my correspondence to your "valuable sheet." Newspapers are always valuable sheets.

On steamer day, no man is inaccessible—no use shutting or locking your door. Those gentle-mannered young gentlemen aforesaid would kick it down to get in, and get in they would, in spite of you. If this were a monarchy, and Michael Reese was King, he could no more keep these fellows out than you could the odor of this dreadfully smelling stuff called asphaltum, with which the Nicholson Pavement Company smother the city. That's awful. But these young men of modest merits would lay their bills on the lap of loyalty, and while waiting would light a weed, sit down on the steps of the throne, and have a smoke. Speaking of these young gentlemen reminds me of boys (they would resent that.) Under ordinary circumstances they are not difficult to procure; but in this big city you can't hire a twelve-year-old urchin for an office-boy under $25 per month, and they frequently "strike" on you for higher wages at that. Great country!

In my last I promised to tell you all about the great dinner to celebrate the departure of the first steamer of the China line. The newspapers have such a full account of it that it is quite unnecessary to reiterate. Suffice it to say, the dining-room of the Occidental was gaily adorned with the usual "flags of all nations" draping the walls, an Atlantic cable coiled in and out among them, and telegraph wires on which were suspended any number of cages of canary birds. The little songsters tuned up and chirruped as if anxious to lend their voices to the occasion in good earnest. There was some confusion at first in getting the 260 guests properly seated. Committees, as a general thing, are very successful in getting things into a muddle, and particularly happy in seating people *mal apropos*. I remember, for instance, at a Fourth of July dinner at Sacramento, where I was a distinguished guest, ahem! I was seated next a lady with whom I had quarreled and had not spoken to for ten years. The gentleman on my right had swindled me in a horse trade, and my *vis-a-vis* was an individual with whom I had a slight passage at arms and exchange of black eyes not long before. I noticed at this dinner at the Occidental that Rev. Mr. Stebbins was in the midst of the fastest party at the table, and Rev. Dr. Stone was packed in among a lot of first-rate drinkers, and great sinners generally, having a wide field for labor; and Billy Ralston was sandwiched in between two distinguished Chinese merchants, who talked broken china. Speaking of that, the Chinese are getting civilized fast—they can punish a very fair quantity of Heidsick, and end all their cheers with a tiger.

The guests took their seats at 9 o'clock, and the first hour was devoted to taking in cargo and attending to the creature comforts. At last, however, champagne roused their patriotism, and the toasts were given in order by Gov. Low and responded to as per programme, Rev. Dr. Stone being particularly happy in his remarks, as he always is. Ralston's Chinese friends also spoke, and made very sensible speeches. It took until the small hours to dispose of the regular toasts, after which the fun commenced, and when I left the room the affair was at high tide. I went to bed, but as my room was overhead, there was no sleep until toward daylight, when I fell into a doze and dreamed that I had received a dispatch from the Times Office to take passage on the *Colorado* for Japan as special correspondent, to write up the voyage for the enlightenment of the readers of that paper, which I did, and made the round trip and arrived back in time for a bottle of Seltzer and a breakfast of tea and toast.

It had rained incessantly for nearly three weeks, but the clerk of the weather, in view of the great event of the sailing of the first steamer of this great enterprise, shut off the Croton, and the sun rose on the morning of the New Year in unparalleled splendor. Long before the hour of sailing crowds of people wended their way to the wharf and on the high bluff overlooking the harbor at the termination of Rincon Hill. It was a beautiful day—warm, the atmosphere was balmy and fresh, and all nature smiled. The *Colorado* lay at her berth with her tall masts towering aloft; from her mastheads waved the flags of Japan at the fore, the Chinese at the main and the Stars and Stripes at the mizzen. The ship was crowded with people taking leave of friends bound to the great East, and hundreds regretted that they could not go, and your correspondent among the number. The ship was elegantly fitted up, and a pocket-handkerchief would not have been soiled on her shining decks. The staterooms were like wax, the perfection of neatness; her cabins were sumptuous and elegant; and summing it all up, a nobler craft never floated upon blue water. At 12 o'clock precisely, Capt. Bradbury mounted the bridge, and waving his hand the hawsers dropped and the gigantic wheels revolved, making their first turn in that long voyage in which they were never to cease or rest until the anchor was dropped in the harbor of Yokohama. As she glided from the wharf a cheer went up from that assembled multitude of not less than six thousand, and the starboard gun awoke the echoes from shore to shore, that announced that this great enterprise had commenced its career, that was to bring the trade and commerce of the broad Pacific to our doors. It was a noble beginning to a great end, that was to illustrate the energy and enterprise of the American people. It would have been a proud moment to the President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Company could they have stood upon the hill overlooking the scene, to witness the beginning of their magnificent enterprise and the enthusiasm of the people of San Francisco. And what a splendid command for one man! I would rather have commanded that splendid ship than to be upon a throne—especially as that line of business is getting to be a little precarious and uncertain in these days of progress. As the *Colorado* moved gracefully and majestically through the shipping, flags were dipped and gun after gun from the wharves and shipping thundered forth "*bon voyage*" to the noble craft. On every wharf and available point along the harbor and on Telegraph Hill thousands of people cheered and waved their good wishes, and as the steamer rounded the Point and headed for the blue waters of the Pacific, there was not a man, woman or child that did not wish her "God speed" and success. The Pacific Mail Company may well be proud of their great name and unparalleled popularity this day, and I trust for all time, for they deserve it. When I last wrote the passenger list was slim, but the arrival of the Panama steamer, landing her passengers in twenty days and a few hours from New-York, added to the number, and many passages were secured the last day or two before the sailing of the *Colorado*, so that she finally departed with about two hundred and fifty of all classes, among whom were a hundred and fifty Chinese, returning to their celestial spheres, after a sojourn with the "Ameliky man," and learning what the difference was between opium-smoking and the unrestricted consumption of old Bourbon. The Chinese are apt and get civilized in short order. I will venture to say there are not ten gentlemen of the pig-tail among them that could not swear, drink whisky and vote half a dozen times on an election day when their turn comes.

The steamer took in the way of treasure some $700,000 in gold and silver bars, Mexican dollars, &c., a very fair beginning certainly, especially as the previous Eastern-bound mail steamer had taken away nearly a million.

The mania for suicide seems on the increase, and we have had several very deplorable illustrations recently. Among them I may mention that of Col. Wainwright, of the United States Ordnance Department, stationed at Benicia Arsenal. The Colonel may be set down as a victim to the theory of Spiritualism. His mind had been so severely and painfully exercised on the subject that he felt that insanity was a mere question of time. He believed that he would in a short time become an inmate of an asylum, hopelessly insane. Laboring under this terrible anticipation he made every preparation—closed all of his public accounts, signing all of his papers, accounting for every dollar of public money, wrote letters to all of his friends and family, dressed himself with scrupulous care, in his uniform, with his sword by his side, laid himself down to die alone—after having directed his "orderly" to come to his room at a certain hour next morning, at which hour he was found cold and lifeless. Col. Wainwright was a polished and elegant gentleman, highly esteemed as an officer and for his private worth and good qualities, and his death cast a gloom over a large circle of warm friends who mourned the loss of so good a man—another victim to that dreadful theory that has robbed society of many an ornament.

The next victim of self-destruction was Gen. Charles S. M. Williams, a distinguished member of the Bar, who terminated his life by a pistol-shot at his chambers in this city a few days since. Gen. Williams was formerly from Batavia, N. Y., and came to this country some years since, and by his talents and ability rose to be one of its brightest ornaments—acquired wealth and a great name. He had been a great sufferer from disease of the liver and dyspepsia, which, as we all know, is terribly depressing in its effects upon the mind, and under the influence of this morbid disease he terminated his life by shooting himself through the top of the head, in precisely the same manner as did Col. Wainwright, which undoubtedly suggested itself to him from reading the account of Col. Wainwright's death. Strange to say, Gen. Williams lived four hours with a Derringer pistol bullet buried in his brain, all of which time he was perfectly sensible. By many it is thought the occurrence was accidental, and it is stated that on being questioned on the subject, he declared that it was an accident. It is to be hoped that such was the case, and that he fell not by his own hand.

The Courts all adjourned out of respect to his memory, and the funeral was a very large one, and attended by the entire Bar and most prominent citizens of the place. Gen. Williams was one of the most popular and universally respected men in the State.

That Republics are ungrateful is a fixed fact, and we have an illustration in the case of Gridley, the man that first put up at auction the famous bag of flour for the benefit of the sanitary fund, and through whose patriotic exertions thousands of dollars were realized. He is now living up country in a destitute condition, in ill-health, and with a large family of young children totally unprovided for, experiencing the griping hand of poverty and utter destitution. A project is on foot to raise a fund to relieve his immediate necessities, which should be generously responded to, but it is so difficult to get such a thing started in a country where people are so entirely engrossed in their own business pursuits. Meantime Mr. Gridley starves.

We have had rain, rain for three weeks, until the last three or four days, and are now enjoying the delicious weather that comes in the intervals of our rainy season. It is beautiful June weather, and the streets are crowded with man- and womankind out sunning themselves. A few evenings since the French population gave a grand ball to raise funds for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundation in France. The night of the ball it fairly poured down, rained as if it intended to make Monsieur's ball characteristic of its object, and it was in all respects an inundation ball, damply and provokingly illustrative, and those who attended had a realizing sense of the delights of a "ducking."

By the next steamer you will receive a consignment of Japanese jugglers and acrobats, who are *en route* for the States, under an engagement to Risley, the famous circus man of this coast. Risley went to China and Japan with a circus company, but the expenses of transportation and the limited field for operations broke him up. The Orientals were much astonished, but they had been accustomed to pay only about ten "keah," or twenty at the outside, (about five cents,) for a first-class exhibition; whereas the steamers were wont to charge very many hard round dollars for fare and freight. So Risley, in the expressive language *à la Americana*, had to "cave." He took to several other branches of business, including a billiard-saloon; and finally, the old spirit breaking out, he engaged a company of Japanese artists at Yokohama, and announced in advance his coming. The newspapers heralded his approach, and expectation was on tip-toe. About a month since a vessel came in from Japan, bringing the Japanese, and they opened at Maguire's Academy of Music to crowded houses. Everybody went to see them, and all were pleased, as their performances were novel and unlike anything we had ever seen. But behold! Another vessel came in a few days since, bringing the genuine original Jacobs, and we discovered that we had been sold. Some smart Yankee, taking advantage of the idea originated by Risley, had gathered a company together, slipped off in advance, and have had a "run" and the advantage of all of Risley's prestige and advertising. Discovering this, Risley determined to open here for three nights only, and take his company on the steamer to-day to your City. He opened Monday evening at Maguire's to a jammed and suffocating house. People wanted to compare this company with the other. It was almost impossible to breathe, much less to move. The curtain rose upon a very creditable display of stage traps and the paraphernalia of the performance, and a goodly array of Japanese, extending entirely across the stage, on their knees, salaaming according to their custom.

The performance indicated their general superiority over the other company, and was really wonderful. There is not a thing they do that was ever seen by us outside barbarians before. I have not time nor space to describe them now, but will in my next. The three nights they performed were to regularly crowded houses, and last evening Risley, at the solicitation of many people who could not get standing room, concluded to postpone his departure until the 19th. I prophesy that they will take New-York by storm—firstly, because their performances are so novel and present something new; secondly, they are really "artists," and [illegible] Risley's [illegible] are surely on the [illegible]. Look [illegible] to see them, for it will pay. [illegible] in the company, who although not what would be set down as strictly beautiful in Broadway, are by no means considered plain at home. There is not much danger of Young America losing his heart.

I had much more to say, but it is late and it is against my principles to dissipate.

Not having time to write to all my California friends in your City, I take this occasion to say that everything is lovely and the bird that [illegible] and saved Rome remains suspended at a satisfactory altitude.

PODGERS.

OBITUARY.

Death of James F. Otis, the Journalist.

Mr. James F. Otis, a public journalist well known in many of the leading cities, died in Boston on Friday after a lingering illness of some months. The Boston *Journal* says: "He was a son of Samuel Alleyne Otis, and a nephew of the late Harrison Gray Otis, of this city, and was born at Newburyport, where he fitted himself for the law and subsequently settled in Portland, where the facility which he possessed as a writer induced him to contribute to the newspapers, a vocation which he has since followed. For many years he was the dramatic and musical critic of the New-York *Express*, and over the signature of 'Gemotice' he contributed to the New-York *Spirit of the Times* many articles upon theatres and the fine arts. He subsequently was offered an editorial position on the New-Orleans *Picayune*, where his ability and excellent judgment in his department gained him the esteem of his associates and the good will of the residents of that city. No man had more friends in New-Orleans. In 1862 he left that city and came North, and resumed his post on the *Express*, and after two years' stay again went South, returning to this city a few months since, his constitution, naturally strong, broken up by the climate, overwork and exposure. His remains will be removed to Newburyport for burial on Sunday. He was a gentleman of kindly feelings and most courteous bearing, and those who knew him will long remember his many excellent qualities."

A New County in Alabama—Why It was Named Dixie.

A letter from Montgomery, Ala., to the Mobile *Advertiser* contains the annexed in an account of the proceedings of the State Senate on the 28th ult.:

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to establish a new county from portions of Franklin, to be called the County of ——. On motion of Mr. [illegible] the new county was named "Dixie" by a unanimous vote. Mr. [illegible] made the following eloquent remarks on the motion to fill the blank:

"In designating the new counties established by the present Legislature, Senators have sought to honor and perpetuate in household words [illegible] ... I desire to give to this new county the name of 'Dixie.'"

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Interesting Reminiscences of His Early Life.

An Indianapolis paper publishes the following interesting letter:

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1867.

To T. A. Bland:

Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for the two numbers of the *North Western Farmer*. I have looked them through with great interest, and am sure, if the whole volume shall prove as good as these numbers, it will not be the publisher's fault if the readers are not greatly benefited.

Naturally, I am carried back to my own former residence at Indianapolis, and to my labors in the same field that you now cultivate. A monthly paper had been started by a Mr. Marsh. He was enterprising, but lacked the necessary capital for his enterprise. At that time Vance Noel was proprietor of the *Indiana Journal*, and John D. Defrees its editor. Mr. Noel inquired of me for some person who could prepare every week for the *Journal* an agricultural department, and I finally undertook it myself, not because I was fitted for the work, but because no one else, obtainable, could do as well.

The result was that three volumes of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener* were issued under my auspices. Almost all the old nurserymen and amateur horticulturists of that day have ripened and dropped. The whole State is wonderfully transformed, and Indianapolis, which fluctuated in population from three to four thousand inhabitants, has risen to the proportions of a great city. The little ten foot house in which I then lived is gone. But a dwelling which I built and lived in for a few months before my removal still stands, and is interesting to me, from the fact that I worked on it with my own hands, and, so far as painting was concerned, performed almost the whole of it myself, inside and out. In the grounds adjoining I had a garden, which would cut a poor figure by the side of stylish Eastern gardens, but I suspect few gentlemen extract from ampler estates and more gorgeous premises, half as much deep delight as I did from my two city lots. I was too poor to hire much labor, and was, therefore, my own gardener, and, being an enthusiast, I always planned twice as much work as I could possibly perform well, and so my garden was not very trim and clean. But things grew well in it, and that satisfied me. If blight has not done the work of death, there ought to be some pear trees now in their glory, which I planted with my own hands.

In some sense, my garden was a missionary work. The whole city was given over to politics and money-making. I remember but two enthusiasts for flowers—Dr. Ismans and old Mrs. Bones. I lived to see a very general taste spring up for gardening, in part from the education and growing refinement of the city through its excellent schools, and I hope also in some small measure from my labors.

Some ludicrous experiences abide in my memory. Good old Daniel Yandes lived opposite to me when I occupied what the old citizens will remember as the Joe Moore house. My health was rendered feeble by chills and fever, yet I would creep out and painfully prepare ground for my bulbs and roots of various kinds. The kind old man came one day and leaning on the front fence, watched me for a long time, as if to be perfectly sure that I was wasting thought on flowers. "Well," said he, "I suppose you enjoy it." "Indeed I do." Then with a little sparkle in his eye, as if he had felt the humor of the thing, he said, "Well, the prettiest flower in the whole garden, I think, is a cabbage!" Being a Pennsylvania Dutchman, (I believe,) by birth, he came honestly by his taste. But of the same blood came also good old Mother Bones, and whoever loved flowers more exceedingly than she did!

During my residence in Indianapolis, everybody kept pigs, and everybody kept them in the street. Gov. Noble presented me with a pair, and in two years I found myself owner of a herd of some thirty children of the street, and of not good conduct. Their skill in opening gates, digging into a field under the rails, or squeezing through them, went far to convince me of the reasoning power of pigs.

My slow and wearisome labors were provokingly neutralized by a cunning old sow, who about twice a week would get in, in spite of nails and strings, latches and hinges. The chills made a night incursion dangerous to me, yet one midnight I heard her eating and smacking her chops, and could endure it no longer. I seized my gun, omitted formalities of toilet, dashed out after her. Away she scampered down the garden, and away went I down the central alley, to be ready for her return.

She stopped, and I stopped. I could see nothing, hear nothing, and it began to strike me that I had rather the worst of it, and only needed a spectator to appear decidedly ludicrous. Just then, with a dart, she dashed by me on the left. I took aim with my ear, and let off in succession both barrels. The squeal which each evoked was music to me. She left the garden and never returned, nor do I recollect afterwards to have met her on the street. But if I were to indulge in the recollections of Indianapolis that come up, I should run on endlessly.

I hope that you may reap both credit and profit in a vocation that bears such an honorable relation to the thrift and intelligence of the great working State of Indiana. Nothing that interests Indiana can ever be indifferent to me. I remember with vivid pleasure the years that I spent in her bounds. Happier ones I shall never see. Her noble conduct in the civil war, and the glorious good conduct of her soldiers, filled me with a pride almost as great as if they represented my own household. My eldest son, who served through the whole war, is not ashamed to be called a Hoosier. I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE PEAR TREES STILL STANDING.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Gazette* says: "We published a day or two since a letter from Mr. Beecher to the *Northwestern Farmer*, in which he speaks of the pear-trees planted by his own hands, and queries if they still survive? They are still standing, and also two grapevines, the seeds of which he brought from Rhode Island, from the farm of the father of Gov. Dorr. The vines are now the largest in Indianapolis. The grape is called the Dorr seedling, though it should have been called the Beecher seedling. We are informed that a gentleman sold, year before last, fourteen bushels of grapes from one of the original Beecher vines.

"The house now occupied by Gov. Morton stands on the spot where the 'ten foot house,' mentioned by Mr. Beecher, then stood. There must be something peculiar in the atmosphere of that location, as it has sent forth two of the greatest men of modern times. We should like to purchase property in that vicinity if we could afford it."

Arkansas Politics—Another State Convention Called.

A call has been issued to the loyal Union men of Arkansas for a State Convention at Van Buren on the 28th inst. The call states that the resolutions and the memorial to Congress, adopted at the Radical Republican Convention at Fort Smith, on the 13th of December last, "reflects the sentiments of only a small portion of the loyal element of the State," and that at a meeting on the 4th of January, also held at Fort Smith, a temporary State Central Committee was appointed, "with power to take such action in the premises as might be considered proper and necessary, to procure a full and fair expression of the loyal men of the State upon the question of abolishing the State Government and other questions of policy and principles." This Committee has accordingly called the Convention. The Little Rock *Gazette* publishes the call, with the following remarks: "If it is proposed that the Convention shall be composed of only such loyal Union men as adhered to the United States during the late war, then the names of some of the Executive Committee have been placed in the list by mistake. The loyalty of those of our citizens, who design participating in this Convention, evidently does not come up to the immaculate standard fixed by the Fort Smith Convention; and we can very readily understand their desire to put themselves right on the record."

Mr. Williams' Bill in relation to the Supreme Court Decision.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* stated recently that the bill introduced by Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-third District, requiring the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court to invalidate an act of Congress or of a State Legislature, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and that its fundamental idea was suggested by some Western papers. In reply to a letter from a friend, in relation to these statements, Mr. Williams says:

Dear Sir: I do not know, of course, from what source the *Gazette* derived the information that the bill in question was either reported from the Judiciary Committee, or the idea it embodied first broached by two or more journals of Illinois. Allow me, however, to correct the statement by the information that it was not reported from the Committee, but introduced by myself, without consultation with anybody, and that, whether suggested in the way spoken of or not, the fact was as entirely unknown to me as that of its previous consideration upon the suggestion by anybody here. The idea was one, I suppose, that was just as likely to occur to any well read lawyer as to the conductor of a Western newspaper.

Whatever, therefore, may be the merits or demerits of the proposition, I desire the public to understand that nobody is responsible for it but myself. Whether it shall meet the approval of the Committee or not, I cannot undertake to say, for the reason that it has not yet been considered or even talked of in the Committee room. I know, however, that it has the assent of some of the best judicial minds of the nation, and I humbly think that when the time arrives I shall be able to vindicate its wisdom in such a way as will silence all objection on the part of right-thinking and loyal men.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

The Arctic.—The old ship *Arctic*, which was one of the vessels of Dr. Kane's expedition to the Arctic Ocean, and more recently used by the late Confederate States as a naval receiving ship at this port, has been repaired and refitted at the ship-yard of Messrs. Cassidy & Dekey, it being the intention of the Government to convert her into a light-ship, to [illegible] ... those connected with the old ship, which [illegible] the [illegible] of her [illegible] to the [illegible].—*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, 30th ult.*

City Railways.

The following synopsis of a project for an elevated railway, submitted to a special Committee appointed by the Senate of the State of New-York, by Gouverneur M. Wilkins, will prove of interest now that the railway question is [illegible].

This project in plan for a viaduct on arches of masonry through the City of New-York is fully set forth and described in the pamphlet written by Mr. G. M. Wilkins, in the month of March, 1866, and transmitted to this Committee in October last. Its general features are as follows: The viaduct should be constructed with two branches, starting from some common station, of an architectural pretension, in the City Hall Park, and in close vicinity to the Post-office. [illegible] One branch, on the east, passing the public buildings in the Park, on the easterly side, and running through an avenue to be created from Park-row to the intersection of Bowery and Bayard streets; thence along Mulberry-street, taking in the westerly line of lots, to Great Jones-street, [illegible] by taking in the opposite line of lots, to Bleecker-street; thence along intervening blocks, on a line parallel to Lafayette-place, to the Fourth-avenue at Astor-place. The other on the west, passing through Park-place, West Broadway and Laurens-street (to be widened and extended) to Washington Square. Both of these branches should then be extended to the Harlem River on such routes as may be found most economical and most advantageous to the eastern and western sections of the City, and become connected on the bank of that river through some convenient street. The island, to this extent, should be divided, as near as may be, into three equal parts by the route taken on this circuit, so that it may be conveniently accessible and accommodate the inhabitants of each.

The mode of construction to be a viaduct of masonry, twenty feet high and fifty feet wide (or in any other proportion which may be found to suit its purposes,) with groined arches resting upon piers to be erected in the middle of avenues to be made one hundred and fifty feet wide, so that on each side there may be room for a spacious avenue and sidewalk. At the crossings of all streets that will intersect it, there may be flat or elliptical arches to bridge the carriage-way and sidewalks. The whole work, for safety and for exterior effect, may be crowned with a bold Tuscan balustrade. The material may be trap rock from the Palisades, relieved with marble. The grand station may be erected in the Park, with a handsome peristyle, appropriately near the Post-office, both in relation to business purposes and architectural effect. On the viaduct it is proposed to lay four railway tracks—two for passenger trains and two for express and freight trains. Each should have a different series of equi-distant stations—but few stations for each train. A passage [illegible] may be worked through the abutments of the arches to balconies and stations where necessary, without obstructing sidewalks. Freight and baggage to be received and delivered by means of a platform elevated or depressed by steam power. In the business parts of the City it is proposed to use all the interior of the structure for first-class fire-proof stores, well lighted and ventilated and of easy access, having fronts on sidewalks, east and west, with proper provision for the display of merchandise. In other parts of the City, when desirable, there may be an open arcade with sheltered and shaded walks. In the upper part of the island the arches may be left for a time without finish, or prepared for any use which may supply a temporary demand for shops, markets, storage, &c. The motive power to be locomotive engines of ordinary size and strength. No estimate is submitted of the estimated cost of construction, as it depends on the route adopted, the material used, and the rate of prices at the time of construction. The viaduct will be costly, but if this cost can be merged in a profitable return in passenger traffic and freightage, the income thus received in trust for the public benefit, would authorize and justify the expense. The means to be supplied by a loan of the City credit, for such amount and on such terms as the Legislature may see fit to authorize from time to time, and by installments as the work may be finished and paid for in sections. As the estimated cost of land and buildings taken or affected would essentially vary with circumstances, and depend also upon the route selected, no estimate thereof is submitted. Attention is, however, called to the statement as to the increase of value of adjacent property.

The management should be intrusted to a Commission, with power to lease for limited periods, thus securing the vigilance of private interest combined with public supervision. The Commissioners might be authorized, for economical reasons, to buy and sell property in the interest of their trust, to take it for public use upon appraisement, and to do all things that the public interest may require in the premises. They should be aided by a Comptroller, book-keeper and clerks, and be required to make full annual reports of their accounts and doings. Under authority and direction of this Commission, all the work should be done. The stores should be leased for short terms, not exceeding seven years. The passenger and freight routes should be farmed out to private corporations, for as short periods as circumstances will permit, reserving a certain part of the gross income, and all the net income over ten or fifteen per cent. All the rolling stock should be indicated and controlled, as to character and quantity, by the Commission, at the charge of the Company. The Commission should reserve such supervision under their contracts with Companies as to secure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers, and have power at discretion to abrogate the contracts upon due compensation. The first appropriation of returns should be made to a sinking fund to repay the debt, after which the whole net revenue should pass into the City Treasury, as far as it may go, to the relief of taxes forever. If, however, a Board of Public Works be created for the City, the construction and management of such viaduct should be intrusted to such Board.

The advantages are: 1. Great increase of public accommodation and relief of public requirements by an instrumentality of adequate capacity and extent.

2. On each side of the City a broad highway of one hundred and fifty feet in width would be created, parallel with Broadway—its centre occupied for fifty feet in width by the viaduct, with its ample warehouses and brilliant stores, and supporting the railway with its four tracks—thus leaving space on each side of the structure for ample avenues for carriages, and from which all horse-cars, omnibuses and other public or licensed vehicles should be excluded.

3. The work will not only be useful, but if constructed with liberal and comprehensive spirit, and in a manner adapted to the growing wealth and beauty of the City, will be one of its most imposing and ornamental architectural structures, taking rank with the Croton Aqueduct and Central Park, and rivaling the great works of ancient and modern Europe, without diminishing the actual area of building sites. It will gratify public taste, while insuring safety and effecting the desired objects.

4. The opening of the proposed avenues would effectually redeem any inferior property traversed by them, and if on any portion of the routes the necessity of a new grade should be involved, the obvious benefit to property would justify it.

It is believed that the structure itself may be made to pay its own cost, by the operation of the following causes, viz.:

1. Increase of the City revenue by taxes, in and out of town, by improvement of property of inferior value on the line of the viaduct and by elevating its character.

2. Increase in the value of adjacent property, which may properly bear a just assessment for benefit. Any avenues effectually relieving Broadway would compete with it, and attaining only half its commercial value, their advance would be at least 500 per cent. of the present value of their lots and rents.

3. As expensive buildings will rarely be found on the proposed route, the average of damage will be low. On the new use of this route and its adjacent lands with better improvement, the profit must be great.

4. The necessity for new avenues and railroads gives the City both the location and the possession of such valuable property, and thus furnishes the means of paying for the public accommodation.

5. The growth of the city and the rapid occupation of its northern area will soon necessitate the removal of the locomotives and depots of the Eastern and Northern roads beyond the Harlem River, and all their freight and passengers must be transferred to the viaduct, if adopted.

6. The peculiar and unusual advantage which must prevail through a great part of the route, is briefly set forth as follows:

The structure, passing through sections of the town appropriated to business, will furnish liberal accommodation for business purposes. As it is designed to place the viaduct in the middle of an avenue 150 feet wide, there will be a reserved space of 50 feet wide throughout its extent, producing rent. The lots on this space will have two fronts, and by the ordinary rule of estimate, as improved, will have as much intrinsic value as those of 100 feet condemned to make room for them; thus ample room would be furnished for the large and spacious fire-proof stores and warehouses, without any sacrifice of light and ventilation, and no available ground would be lost, but the capability and value of the sites would be increased. The rents of the stores, moderate at first, would steadily and largely increase with the growth of the City, creating in fact a new and most valuable commercial avenue, and sufficient to reimburse the whole cost of the work. Such a work would invite improvements to its vicinity instead of repelling them. If extended and permanent, as proposed, it will put within reach and bring into use the vacant lots above the city proper, while it must confirm the value and fix the sites of business within it, which had been transitory because straitened for room. It would lighten the burden of taxes by extending the area of improvement and habitation within the Corporation limits, and so gather up its resources between the rivers. All the outlay for construction, and the cost of property taken, become immediately and progressively productive. Thus it is designed to replace the whole capital invested by pecuniary profits.

Abstracts of Bills in the State Legislature.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Senator H. C. Murphy introduced a bill providing that copies and extracts from all records, books, papers, files and MSS. in the possession of the Regents of the University, and duly authenticated, may be used in evidence and read in any Court in this State with the same effect as if the originals had been produced. The fees for recording applications as to colleges, and for other service mentioned in the second section of the act hereby amended, are hereby abolished.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CORNELL.

The following is the substance of the report of the Senate Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Charles G. Cornell, and the petitions presented to the Senate asking for his expulsion from that body.

Mr. Cornell called on the Committee and desired an early day appointed for the commencement of the investigation. The Committee could fix no day, for the reason that not one of the signers of the petition had appeared to name witnesses in support of the charges.

After several days waiting two officers of the Citizens' Association appeared before the Committee, and they stated that said Association was not responsible for the petition [illegible] ... should therefore be removed from the office of Senator.

Such a proposition could not be assented to, [illegible] ... at an hour we fixed on the next day when they would [illegible] the charges preferred by the officers of the Citizens' Association, if they desired to substantiate the charges.

The Committee was present as agreed on, but no person appeared. Subsequently a letter was received from the Secretary of said Association, declining to prosecute the matter further, as it did not seem judicious to use the funds of the Association in so barren a labor. No other person has ever evinced a desire to appear before the Committee to sustain the charges, and, some weeks having elapsed, the Committee ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

The Committee cannot think that the judgment of the Senate will sustain the position that the resignation by Mr. Cornell, of his office of Street Commissioner, is in legal contemplation, a confession of guilt, or that it will justify or even give color of excuse to the Senate for inflicting upon them the punishment and disgrace, and on his constituents the inconvenience of a expulsion from his seat.

It is added that it is proper to say that Mr. Cornell has been at all times ready for the investigation, and has proffered to the committee every facility of access to all the books and documents relating to the matter likely to be involved in the subject under investigation.

The report is signed by Senators Folger, Henry C. Murphy and Gibson.

NEW-YORK YACHT AND JOCKEY CLUB.

Mr. Thomas Murphy introduced a bill to incorporate this Club, naming as first incorporators Leonard W. Jerome, Wm. R. Travers and John F. Purdy.

The object is social, aesthetic and lawful sporting purposes. The Club may hold real estate to the amount of $300,000.

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The bill of incorporation for this Company was introduced by Senator Folger, and names Malcolm C. Turner, T. C. Turner, James Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner and Clark Bell as corporators. Capital stock $500,000, divided into shares of $100.

PENNSYLVANIA NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

Senator [illegible] offered the following resolution:

Whereas, [illegible]

And Whereas, It is the opinion of eminent lawyers in the law that the construction put upon the language of said law by the said North Branch Canal Company is not in accordance with the true intent and meaning thereof;

And Whereas, It is believed that the spirit of comity and fairness of the State of Pennsylvania may be appealed to for a correction of the unfair practice of a corporation under the control of the Legislature of that State; therefore

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That the State of Pennsylvania is respectfully requested by its Legislature to so amend or declare the meaning and intent of the act referred to in the foregoing preamble as shall prevent the practices of the North Branch Canal Company thereunder, which thus detrimentally by unjust discrimination the people of this State of New-York.

The Governor of this State is requested to transmit the foregoing to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to be laid before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

PURCHASE OF PLATES AND MAPS.

Senator Lent introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to purchase of George W. Blunt the stereotype plates and maps of the Harbor Commissioners' reports of 1856 and 1857, for the sum of $1,200.

FEES OF JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Senator Folger introduced a bill providing for amending the laws so that whenever any conviction shall be had in any Court of Special Sessions, a record shall be filed of the same with the County Clerk within ten days of the time of such conviction, and any fine imposed shall be paid to the County Treasurer within thirty days.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, ETC.

Senator Kline introduced a bill providing that in addition to the compensation now allowed such persons, they may also receive a reasonable sum as commission, not to exceed ten per cent. thereon, for collecting and paying out or receiving and investing such sums as are *necessarily* invested by them.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION IN KINGS COUNTY.

Senator Pierson introduced a bill for the creation of a Department as above, to be under the care of four Commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and to hold office respectively for two, four and six years. Annual reports shall be made to the Governor. Nothing is said as to compensation.

CRIMINAL SATISTICS.

An act introduced by Senator Folger proposes to make it the duty of the District-Attorney and Clerk of every Court in the State to furnish the Secretary of State with a statement of the number of indictments tried, the number of convictions, the number acquitted, and number of indictments against persons discharged without trial.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Dent introduced a bill providing that the business affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by a board of twenty directors, to hold office for five years.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of Abner W. Colgate, Cephas Brainard, Jas. Stokes, Jr., Chas. W. Woolsey, John Crosby Brown, C. R. Agnew, J. P. Morgan, B. A. Brice, M. K. Jessup, and Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.

WEST SHORE RAILWAY.

Senator Sutherland introduced a bill, providing for an extension of the time for the commencement of the construction of this road for two years from the passage of the act offered.

TUNNELS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator H. C. Murphy introduced a bill providing that the Metropolitan Railway Company may construct tunnels for the accommodation of a double-track railway to convey passengers and freight along the following streets and avenues, the tunnels to follow as near as possible the centre of the streets and avenues named:

Commencing at Bowling Green on Broadway, under the latter to Fourteenth-street, to Union-square, to Seventeenth-street, to Broadway and Twenty-third street, to Madison-square, under Fifth-avenue to its intersection near Twenty-fifth-street, thence under Fifth-avenue to Harlem River; also, under Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, under Madison-square to Ninth-avenue, to Harlem River; also, to connect with Hudson and Harlem River Railroads at such points as may be designated by three Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and one by the Croton Aqueduct Board. Such connections shall not be lower than Fifty-seventh-street, and shall not pass under, over or through the Central Park. Said Company may also construct a double track from the southern end of Broadway along the edge of the Battery to the South Ferry.

JEROME PARK AND VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Senator Pierson's bill to incorporate this Company, formed for the purpose of improving land in Westchester County and laying out docks, water privileges, &c., names as corporators, Paul S. Forbes, August Belmont, William R. Travers, David Crawford, Francis S. Skiddy, G. G. Howland, Edward J. McGean and Leonard W. Jerome. The capital stock to be $1,000,000.

IN REGARD TO RAILROADS.

Senator O'Donnell introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of four citizens of this State, who, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall constitute a Board, to be known as "The Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York," said Commissioners to hold office respectively for one, two, three and four years. It shall be the duty of each of the Commissioners to examine the condition of every railroad in the State, and report on the structure, graduation, track, crossings, cattle guards and condition of all things connected with the roads, at least once every six months.

The bill is the same almost in every respect as that printed in the Assembly last year, with an additional clause providing that whenever any Railroad Company shall construct and complete a railroad where a parallel road is not already built within twenty miles, shall receive from the State the sum of $5,000 per mile.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Selkreg introduced a bill providing that the Comptroller of the State pay over to the Cornell University the sum of $25,000, being the amount paid by Mr. Cornell to the Genesee College, as per Laws of 1866.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill which provides that this Company may construct, own and maintain railroads within this State, or contract with any Company for the use of this road for the transportation of coal; also to subscribe for and take stock or bonds of any railroad, subject of course to the same rights, restrictions, &c., as other stockholders and bondholders.

FOURTEENTH-STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Senator Lent introduced a bill permitting this Company to extend their route along from Thirty-second-street to Eleventh-avenue to Forty-second, along Thirty-fourth-street and Forty-second-street to Eleventh-avenue to North River; also along Twelfth-avenue, when finished; also from Fourteenth down Tenth-avenue to Twelfth-street; also along Mercer-street, from Bleecker-street to Canal to Elm; also from Bleecker-street to Mercer and Fourth-street; also from Centre-street, along Printing-house-square and Nassau-street, to Beekman, Nassau, Broad, Pearl, Whitehall to South Ferry; also from William-street to Exchange-place, Broad to Pearl to Whitehall to South Ferry.

EXPERIMENTAL RAILROAD.

Senator Sutherland introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to be known as a "Special Commission for the Inspection of Railways in the City of New-York."

The Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railroad Company may proceed in the construction of its elevated railway upon certain conditional conditions, viz.:

They shall file their bond in the sum of $[illegible], conditioned that it shall remove the experimental [illegible] in case of failure, or in case of success, pay to said City five per cent. of the gross earnings.

When the said Company shall have constructed one half mile of the proposed railway upon Greenwich, north of Cortlandt-street and put the same in operation, and it has been declared a success by the Commission, then the Company may construct a track not less than fourteen feet above the level of the street upon a series of wrought iron columns along the following streets: Northerly along both sides of Greenwich-street to Ninth-avenue; along both sides of the avenue to some suitable point for crossing the Harlem River, thence to the village of Yonkers.

PERSONAL SERVITUDE.

Senator Gibson introduced a bill providing that no person who holds an estate in fee, shall by reason of such ownership be liable to rents and service or servitude of any kind.

IMPROVING THE HUDSON RIVER AND ENLARGING THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Senator Gibson introduced a bill providing that the Canal Board may improve the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, according to surveys made, so as to make slack-water navigation on said river, between the points mentioned, with locks 200 feet long, and thirty feet six inches wide, with walls of cut stone, the channel of the river to be at least 200 feet wide.

Also, to enlarge the Champlain Canal, from the end of slack-water navigation, at Fort Edward, to Whitehall, with a channel seventy-five feet wide, and a uniform depth of seven feet, with locks of cut stone, 225 feet long, 30 feet 6 inches wide. A State tax of one mill upon every dollar of valuation of the real and personal property of the State for the years 1868 and 1869 is imposed for the purpose of said enlargement. By section five of the proposed act the Comptroller is authorized to issue bonds bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent., payable quarterly, within four years, out of the proceeds of said tax.

FIDELITY LOAN, TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Senator Thomas Murphy introduced a bill to incorporate this Company, naming as corporators J. S. Schultz, Peter Hall, J. J. Van Nostrand, Daniel Coyle, Thos J. Owen, Le Grand B. Cannon and S. M. Davis. Capital stock not to exceed $2,000,000.

CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Senator Lent introduced a bill to blend the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting and Camp Meeting Association into one organization, with the names of John Ludlow, Joel Sammes, E. H. Brown, G. S. Hamilton, D. H. Roberts, Jas. Little, Wm. Ryer and others. The capital stock shall not exceed $100,000.

METROPOLITAN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate this company was introduced by Senator Thomas Murphy, and names as corporators J. B. White, J. W. Meeks, James Murphy, Jos. Lee, George Leary, P. McElroy and Jos. A. Lawson. The capital stock is to be $200,000.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill to change the name of the above institution to the Rutgers College of New-York.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed the following appointments of His Excellency Gov. Fenton:

To be Loan Commissioner.—New-York—John Adriance.

To be Notaries Public.—New-York—Alf. G. Bull, E. D. Culver, D. B. Gavitt, Moses Jesurun, Robert Owen, H. Erskine Smith, S. G. Clarke, G. H. Horne, P. B. Olney, A. B. Simonds, Townsend Wandell, Chas. G. Halpine and Wm. Sinclair. Kings County—Jos. J. Day, Jr.; D. A. Delina, C. F. Baldwin, W. H. N. Cadmus, Thos. R. Mercein, M. Bushmore, C. C. Wrest, A. R. Culver, Wm. W. Goodrich, J. F. Loomas, C. Smith and Isaac Badeau. Westchester—Henry W. Clark.

RAILROAD TARIFF ON MILK.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill providing that the tariff for carrying milk over any railroad in this State shall not exceed 1¼ cent per quart; also, all milk delivered at any station during the day shall be moved the same day, unless prevented by accident from so doing.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Mr. Roberts introduced a bill providing that this Club may hold as capital stock $500,000.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Develin introduced a bill providing that this Company may at any time declare a dividend of profits to the policy-holders, if the net surplus will allow. The 20 per cent. of the surplus set aside for stockholders may be declared to belong to policyholders.

DESTITUTE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Mr. Develin introduced a bill providing that $10 *per capita* in addition to the amount now paid, be raised and paid over to the directors of this institution annually for each destitute child maintained within the institution.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. Develin introduced a bill providing that no petroleum, kerosene, nitro-glycerine or other explosive materials be stored in the City of New-York except under such rules and regulations as may be directed by the Board of Health of the Metropolitan District. It shall not be lawful for any railroad company to leave on its track in New-York within 300 yards of any dwelling-house or building, any of the above articles.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Develin introduced a bill proposing that in the proceedings relative to any assessments for local improvements, or in any proceedings relative to any assessment or assessments heretofore made for opening, widening or extending any street or avenue in New-York, the proceedings to collect the same, any fraud or legal irregularity shall be alleged to have been committed, the party aggrieved thereby may apply to Judge of the Supreme Court, at Special Term, who shall proceed to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties. Any assessments upon lands not liable to such assessment shall be deemed to be a legal irregularity.

OBSCENE LITERATURE AND PICTURES.

Mr. Berryman introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment of not more than five years, to write, print or circulate any obscene work of any kind.

LANDINGS ON EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill providing that no steamboat engaged in transporting freight and passengers between the port of New-York and any place on Long Island Sound, shall have the exclusive right and use of any wharf or pier between Pier No. 1 and 54 East River.

IMPOSING A REVENUE TAX—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Lockwood introduced a bill providing that no bill or articles of association of any corporation shall be enrolled or filed in the offices of the Secretary of State until the following tax has been paid: On companies with capital of $200,000, $200; exceeding $200,000, and less than $400,000, $400; $500,000, $500; not exceeding $1,000,000, a tax of $800; exceeding this sum, $1,000. On articles of association of any manufacturing company, a tax of $200; any canal or insurance company, or railway, except street railways, $250; new county, $250; street railways, $1,000; changing laws of any company, $25; law relating to any private estate or claim, $25.

LAW GAZETTE COMPANY.

Mr. Oakey introduced a bill with corporators named Geo. H. Stout, Arthur Johnes and John J. Davenport; the capital stock to be $15,000, with power to increase it to $50,000.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. Wolfman introduced a bill for the appointment of one hundred additional Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

LAFAYETTE-SQUARE, BROOKLYN.

Mr. Hinsdale introduced a bill providing that the piece of land bounded by Fulton and Lafayette avenues and Elliott-place, be declared a public square, to be under the control of the Common Council.

EXTENDING CERTAIN STREETS IN BROOKLYN TO EAST RIVER.

Mr. Hinsdale introduced a bill providing that the expenses of the laws, Chap. 134 of the laws of 1862, except the awards for damages, shall be included in the next Tax Levy of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn, certificates of indebtedness to be issued by the Mayor.

SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Wesson's bill names as corporators, Chas. K. Graham, James Turner, A. L. Pritchard, W. Bullard, J. P. Dinsmore and Louis F. Therasson.

WIDENING PACA-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Mr. Hinsdale introduced a bill for the widening of this avenue to eighty feet from its intersection with Broadway to its termination at the city line. From thence there shall be laid out and opened a public highway eighty feet wide, commencing at the terminus of the avenue mentioned to the Hunter Fly Road, to New Lots Road, to Conklin-avenue, to Canarsie, to Bay shore.

Three Commissioners are to be appointed to carry out the provisions of the act.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9, 1867.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	125	200 Quick. Min.	40½
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81...C.	[illegible]	100 Boston W. P.	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	20 U. S. Ex. Co.	67½
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. ...s10	102
[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie R.	[illegible]
New Issue	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Tr. Notes, 7-30s	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. R.	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hud. R. R.	121
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R.	104
Ind. War Loan	[illegible]	Mich. Cen.	109
Tenn. 6s, N.	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I.	73½
N. Car. 6s	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind. & Cin.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton R.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mar. Pref.	22	500 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
600 Erie Railroad...c	[illegible]	100 do...b10	[illegible]
1800 do	[illegible]	100 do...s3	[illegible]
400 do...b3	[illegible]	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
200 do...s3	[illegible]	300 do...b10	[illegible]
100 do...s10	[illegible]	100 do...s3	[illegible]
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	46	300 Hud. R. R.	129
100 Mar. Min. Pref.	22	1500 M. S. & N. I.	74¼
400 N. Y. Cen.	101½	400 do...b3	[illegible]
200 do...s3	[illegible]	100 do...b10	[illegible]
300 do...b3	[illegible]	100 do...s10	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	500 do...s3	[illegible]
2500 Erie R.	[illegible]	500 do	[illegible]
200 do...b10	[illegible]	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
300 do...s3	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do...b15	[illegible]	300 do...b15	[illegible]
300 do	[illegible]	300 do...s10	[illegible]
300 do...b3	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
100 do...s10	[illegible]	300 Chic. & N. W.	37⅝
400 Reading R.	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
200 do...s10	103⅞	200 do...b30	[illegible]
300 Chi. R. I. & P.	[illegible]	100 do...s3	[illegible]
200 do...b3	[illegible]	200 P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100 do...s3	[illegible]	100 do...s3	[illegible]
100 do...s15	[illegible]		

Saturday, Feb. 9—P. M.

The week closes with one of the dullest days in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange we have to report for six months past. Only one session was held of the Stock Boards, as usual on Saturday, and the business registered, it will be noticed, is unusually light. There was quite as little done in the Money market, which rates at from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, according to the classification of security. A fair amount of the Public Funds were sold by the great dealers on the Street, and a further advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was made on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865. The Gold Room declined ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from Friday's latest quotation, and the sales ranged 137⅜@137 ℘ cent. Bills on London closed at 108½@108⅝ for 60 days, and 108⅞@109¼ for short sight, the latter being in considerable supply at a variety of rates for the steamers of the day. The Export of Gold and Silver Bars during the week amounts to $276,507. The Customs demand for Gold, $2,580,000; the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest, $206,000.

The Railway market was indifferently supported through the forenoon, at about the last figures of Friday, but some lower sales by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. were made later in the day, on the calculation that the very dullness of the Street may induce a further decline next week. At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the night before:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101	101	Northwest	37⅞	37¾
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅝	N. West Pref.	68½	68¼
U. S. 7.30s	105⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	98⅝	98⅜
N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅝	Fort Wayne	98⅝	98⅜
Erie	59⅝	58⅝	Cumb'land Coal	38	35½
Hudson	130	130	Quicksilver	40	39⅞
Reading	104⅛	104⅛	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	44⅜
Mich. Southern	75⅛	74⅞	Mariposa Pref.	22	22
Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅛	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25½
Pittsburgh	84⅛	84⅜	American Gold	138	137
Tennessee 6s	66⅜	66½	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	103
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	108½
Union	115	Irving	102
America	131	Metropolitan	122½
City	200	People's	120
Phenix	100	Nassau	103
National	110	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	106	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	112	Central National	109½
Ocean	101	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	114	City Bank	130
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103	Han. & St. Jo. conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	87
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103¼	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82

The following is an abstract of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1867, before the commencement of business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$608,411,201
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	18,863,137
Expense account	2,795,322
Premiums paid	2,852,745
Cash items	101,330,934
Due from National Banks	92,492,455
Due from other Banks	13,981,445
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	339,180,700
United States Bonds to secure Deposits	38,81[illegible],950
United States Bonds and Securities on hand	52,924,650
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	15,073,737
Bills of National Banks	19,205,584
Bills of other Banks	1,176,142
Specie	16,634,977
Compound Interest Notes	81,925,100
Other Lawful Money	104,586,8[illegible]
Aggregate	$1,506,448,245

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$419,779,739
Surplus Fund	59,967,222
National Bank Notes outstanding	291,433,294
State Bank Notes outstanding	6,961,499
Individual deposits	555,179,944
United States deposits	27,225,663
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,275,384
Due to National Banks	92,755,560
Due to other banks and bankers	24,371,614
Profits	26,887,329
Aggregate	$1,506,448,245

The following are the comparitive earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of January:

1867	$240,238
1866	224,882
Increase	$15,356

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the fourth week in January:

1867	$28,266
1866	28,683
Decrease	$417

For the month of January:

1867	$94,136
1866	90,071
Increase	$4,065

Mr. Josiah S. Colgate, Stock Broker, No. 22 Broad-street, was to-day elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this date gives the following statement of the earnings and expenses of the Connecticut River Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866:

Earnings:	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$264,805 54	$277,890 40
From freight	254,266 93	211,202 16
From mails	6,094 99	6,093 49
From express	5,550 00	10,650 00
From rents	2,391 50	3,428 00
From interest, &c.		7,878 83
Total	$533,108 96	$517,142 89
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$105,302 63	$104,696 56
Repairs of bridges	3,945 34	1,778 51
Repairs of buildings	14,878 05	23,500 68
Repairs of tools, &c.	1,984 22	5,032 67
Repairs of locomotives	16,644 99	31,333 67
Repairs of cars	41,226 38	58,671 23
Running trains	75,290 78	90,754 17
Station expenses	32,915 19	43,350 45
General expenses	8,036 73	10,596 93
Stationery, &c.	3,450 93	5,189 97
Gratuities and damages	1,932 83	3,536 28
Removing snow	1,740 41	761 56
Water works	3,574 11	5,022 11
Miscellaneous	5,045 30	7,072 03
Total	$316,757 89	$391,276 22
Net earnings	$216,351 07	$225,866 65
Surplus previous years	148,881 52	171,980 13
Total	$365,232 59	$397,846 78
Against which are charged:		
Interest paid	$10,318 46	$15,975 79
Payment to sinking fund	3,000 00	3,000 00
Government taxes	40,946 64	48,545 52
Cost of new locomotive		14,100 00
Dividend January	66,993 68	66,644 00
Dividend July	66,993 68	66,000 00
Balance surplus	171,980 13	181,581 53
Total	$365,232 59	$397,846 78

Compared with 1865, the gross earnings of 1866 show an increase of $84,033 93; with an increase in expenses of $74,518 34—making the increase in net earnings $9,515 58. The increase in gross earnings has been about 15 ℘ cent., while the expenses have advanced 23 ℘ cent. The present ratio of expenses to earnings is about 64 ℘ cent. In 1865 it was 54.4 ℘ cent.; in 1864, 56 ℘ cent., and in 1863, 50 ℘ cent. The office of the Company is at Springfield, Mass. The officers are:

President—Daniel L. Harris.

Directors—Ignatius Sargent, I. M. Spelman, Edward A. Dana, Chester W. Chapin, Sylvanus Adams, J. H. Butler, H. W. Clapp, B. Mather.

Treasurer—Seth Hunt.

Superintendent—W. B. Brinsmade.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Morris Canal, 83; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 137¼. Exchange on New-York at par.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	1[illegible]	108½	June, 7-30	[illegible]	105⅛
Coupon, 1881	108⅛	108⅜	July, 7-30	105⅜	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅜	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	1[illegible]	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116[illegible]	116[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	105	105⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	97½	98	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	100⅛	101	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111⅜
Gold	138	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	111
August 7-30	105⅜	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110⅞

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
New-York.

Office of the A. B. Taylor Printing Press and Machine Company, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Hague-st.,
New-York, Feb. 6, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the "A. B. Taylor Printing Press and Machine Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at 2 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, for the election of five Trustees, and any other business that may be presented. Polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

GEORGE FARNHAM,

Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

Office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 15th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

Office of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company,
No. 110 Reade-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. V. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY, for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and [illegible] business as may be presented, will be held at [illegible] Room No. [illegible] on THURSDAY, [illegible] Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 14th to 19th [illegible]
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FOR SALE—SIXTY SPER CENT. FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

United States Treasury, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 150 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.
HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT, AT $20.
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.
Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.
Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years.
There is [illegible] opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee. Principal office, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.
Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 22 6th-av. Ladies watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 22 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

$5,000 TO 250,000 TONS

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Co.,
No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 150,000 to 250,000 tons of fresh-mined "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

COMPRISING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB LATELY EXHIBITED BY A. CADART, ESQ., MANAGER, AT THE DERBY GALLERY IN THIS CITY.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, southwest corner 14th-st., the valuable collection of pictures exhibited at the Derby Gallery, and removed for convenience of sale, comprising works contributed by the following leading and distinguished artists of the French Etching Club, viz.:

C. Troyon,	Gustave Doré,	E. Delacroix,
N. Diaz,	E. Fichel,	S. Barbu,
E. Lambinet,	H. Marie,	J. Bescourse,
J. Feuvelet,	C. Pecrus,	J. Patrois,
F. Ziem,	Ary Scheffer,	A. Potemont,
J. Stevens,	F. Roybert,	J. Noel,
A. Montallet,	F. Moormans,	Nieuwenhoyd,
C. Jacque,	E. Menard,	P. Leroy,
C. Daubigny,	Dorschwiller,	C. Corot,
F. Chifflart,	C. Beaumont,	J. Gonnil,

and others. The above are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, and are particularly worthy of examination. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery and at the office of the auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

About 280 net tons (common) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 25 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
537 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 150 cavalry saddles, 350 bridles, 8,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ord. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the city of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, foot of Fell-st.,) on [illegible], 12 M., Feb. [illegible] 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of 772 tons; length, 226 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 134 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION IN VERY CHOICE LOCALITIES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

57TH-ST.—4 lots south side 57th-st., 110 feet east of 10th-av.
57TH-ST.—3 lots north side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av.
58TH-ST.—4 lots south side 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av.
10TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side of 10th-av., northeast corner of 56th-st.
58TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side 58th-st., adjoining the last-described lots.

The situation of the above property, as to grade and view, is not excelled in the upper part of the City.

Fifty-seventh-st. is one of the handsomest streets of New-York, beautifully paved with Belgian blocks; it is one of the most beautiful cross-streets on the Island. The whole property is within two or three blocks of the grand entrance to the Central Park, and in the vicinity of the great Boulevard and the Garden of Arts, located on the Low property, lying between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, and from 60th to 62d sts. The Belt Railroad runs past it, so that persons engaged in business on the east or west side of the City can ride to their own doors. The contemplated improvements on 57th-st., near 10th-av., this Spring, render these lots very desirable for immediate use. The shanties on 58th-st. will soon be removed.

Title perfect. Terms favorable to the purchasers.
For Maps, &c., apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 three-story brick houses and lots as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 251 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 8th-av. No. 27 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 294 PEARL-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close the estate of John Caldwell, deceased:
PEARL-ST.—The valuable factory brick store and lot, No. 294 Pearl-st., east side, between Beekman and Ferry sts. Lots 25 feet 3 inches front, 25 feet rear by 84 feet 5 inches in depth. Possession May 1, 1867. Half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 M., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-yard, New-York,
[illegible] POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.
By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 20th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1867.
No. 68 Wall-st.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JOSEPH A. SPEAR WITHDRAWS this day from our firm. The remaining partners will continue the business at No. 36 Broad-st. JOS. A. SPEAR, WM. BOOKER, AUG. H. WHEELER.
Feb. 6, 1867. BOOKER, SPEAR & CO.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of Parlor Billiard tables, suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For cushions, [illegible] the best in use, and second in the hands of experienced players. Also tables of all sizes.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 1 and close at 5 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
JOHN BULL, Rec. Sec.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP [illegible], Capt. [illegible], WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, ON [illegible] for SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, taking passengers to London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $37 50.

To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS .... March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer .... April 6
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, [illegible] No. 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. E. Sloccum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. Timmerman, April 22.
These splendid steamships will sail on schedule time, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply at the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 29 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

CHANGE OF PIER.

The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 29, as heretofore.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 29 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
O. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

The splendid steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in the central part of Brooklyn, not far from the ferries, lodgings and board, with an unexceptionable party, having few or no boarders; price stated must be very reasonable. Address, for two days, W. S. C., Box No. 144 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house located between 9th and 14th sts., west of Broadway, will dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with every modern convenience, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references required. Address, with name and residence, L. T. D., Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE WANTed by a gentleman and wife. Two or three rooms connecting required. The advertiser would furnish, and arrange for a year from May. Reference, accommodation and location must be first-class. Address T., Box No. 4,098 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE FRIENDS' Meeting House, in Rutherford-place, for three ladies, who can furnish their own rooms; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished parlor; also room above, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 231 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM and double bedroom to let, to gentlemen only, without board, at 109 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 388 5th-av.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-st.—Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent Board. Transient board $3 per day.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED AT BERGEN Point, N. J., to cost not one cent more than ten thousand dollars. No attention paid to replies from real estate agents. A., Box No. 2,582.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood west of 4th-av., to cost about $8,000. Address J. R. S., Box No. 130 Times Office, with full particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in this County, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will [illegible] call and send their name, age and residence without delay to No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M. daily. We require this to ascertain the number [illegible] and to [illegible] the Representatives in Congress, [illegible] by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same, where a Veteran lives, and send on a petition to Congress. Send letters to some good man in each county who will publish the call for a meeting.
P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.
Adjt.-Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 paid up. Address N. E., Box No. 165 Times Office.
N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 81 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 139 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years, no feathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Wareroom No. 325 Centre-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAUREL OIL WORKS, Newtown Creek, four cheese stills, with worms and connections complete; one each No. 1 and No. 4 steam pumps; twenty H. P. tubular boiler wood and iron tanks, piping, &c. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, near Calvary Cemetery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD VISIT THE EMINENT clairvoyant, Mme. [illegible]. She tells of past, present and the future; no deception. The doubtful invited. No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., a large number of first-class [illegible] houses, some with immediate possession. Particulars and printed list at the office. Persons wishing good places [illegible] requested to send particulars.

MURRAY HILL MANSION.—ELEGANT [illegible] for sale; nearly new, on [illegible]; finished by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York, containing about 30 acres under high cultivation; the house large and [illegible], well planted and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings, &c., [illegible] complete, with barns, graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in complete order. The place is well stocked with choice [illegible] fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. HOSMER or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land for sale situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, of 86 acres, most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, one mile from that station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on turnpike road leading to Morristown, 1½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to WM. REDMOND, on the premises, or to P. B. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.
West 51st-st., three-story brick, furnished, $12,000.
West 51st-st., three-story brick, high-stoop, $15,000.
West 36th-st., four-story brown-stone, high-stoop, with or without the furniture.
And many other houses at prices ranging from $7,500 to $110,000.

$11,000.—A NEAT THREE-STORY high-stoop house, West 41st-st.; also, West 41st-st., $9,000; East 48th, $18,000; West 29th-st., $23,000; East 47th, $11,000; West 36th-st., $18,000; West 49th-st., $16,000; West 47th-st., $12,000; others variously located, $3,500 to $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, L. I., containing 225 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, 12 miles from Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from station; house and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the Island. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., on Amity-st., a three-story and attic frame house, in excellent condition, with a fine garden, stocked with strawberry and other plants, and young fruit trees; lot 50 by 200 feet. Price $8,000. Apply to W. H. SCHOONMAKER, No. 160 Broadway, Room No. 23, New-York City.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., only one hour from Barclay-st., containing 10 rooms, for sale at $8,000. For particulars apply to F. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or to E. S. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE IN EAST 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place; house in complete order and unsurpassed for business purposes; lease eight years to run. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., to H. S. KAPELYE, No. 67 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—One mile south of depot; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, well fenced; has a good house, suitable outbuildings; churches and good schools convenient; price reasonable; terms easy. Inquire of S. DAVIS, on the premises, or of G. W. DAVIS, No. 25 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 61 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 104 acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, thrifty-fruit; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,179 Post-office.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—A handsome residence, nearly five lots, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Bergen; $6,500 only part cash.
JOHN H. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY—A model cottage residence in a first-class neighborhood; large garden, carriage house, &c.; possession immediate. Terms very easy. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, HIGH-STOOP house, with or without extra lot and stables; the new furniture, if desired; finest location on Murray-hill; for sale cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—TWO commodious residences, two-story and extension, with four lots attached, situated within 12 minutes of ferry; price for entire property $9,000; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—MILBURN, N. J.—A LARGE OLD-fashioned country house, stable and four acres, near Morris and Essex depot, now occupied by Mr. Plunkett; price $8,500; possession 1st April. Apply to F. C. FARLEY, No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, L. I., THE waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 16 lots. For particulars apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or HEYE, PALMER & REIS, No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTly situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, FURnished throughout, in complete order, containing seven rooms and bath-room, located on Staten Island, near Snug Harbor. For further particulars, apply to JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 729 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 273 Lexington-av., full size and finely situated on Murray Hill, between 35th and 36th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 21 and 23 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 12 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in West 21st-st., opposite Seminary-square, between 9th and 10th avs. Price $23,000. Apply to COOLIDGE & YOUNG, No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 23d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; water and gas; convenient to ferries; $4,000. ELLIOTT, No. 34 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 637 4th-av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN building No. 159 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to WILLIAM HODGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING-st., 25x200 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE 57TH-ST., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 49th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 84 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LEASE—ENTIRE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 29 Park-place and No. 42 Murray-st., 25x100; also lofts No. 354 Broadway, corner Leonard, [illegible] elegant and cheap rent; No. 150 Chambers, entire building, &c. Apply only to the Agent, R. D. ORMELL, No. 76 Cedar-st.

UNION-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE—FINE property to lease; size 25x75 on Broadway, above Broome-st.; also, the stores and lofts between Wall and 14th sts. for sale, lease and rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the lower part of a fine house, six rooms; good neighborhood, West side; small amount of furniture, parlors, &c., for sale. None but a small family need address T., Box No. 173 Times Office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Three lots, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; location, corner and 31 Cherry-st. Apply to H. A. B. GRANBERY, No. 154 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, in one of the best localities in the City of Hartford, for one year, in exchange for a well-furnished house in New-York, paying the proportionate difference in rent. Address Box No. 25 Hartford, Conn.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 65 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x85, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately, if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 139 West 39th-st.; size 20 by 50, and in perfect order; one door from Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,276 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let in the new building corner of Water and Pine-st. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LEASE—SOUTHWEST CORNER UNIVERsity-place and 13th-st., 28 feet front. Apply at No. 24 East 13th-st., between the hours of 1 and 2.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—CORNER 5TH-av. and 14th-st., [illegible] feet. Apply to WILLIAM GIBBARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 8 BEEKMAN-st. Inquire in the office of CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, second floor.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON THREE COTtages, $3,500 to $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to H. A. RAYMOND, No. 69 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 396 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 49 BROADWAY. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 6 NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment will be closed [illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle $1
Family Circle .... 50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
TENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON .... Director
WALLACE NIGHT,
when the entire programme given with so much success at Steinway Hall on last Wednesday evening will be repeated by the following artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY, MR. THEO. THOMAS,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

STEINWAY HALL.—9TH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
MME. PAREPA
will sing "On Mighty Pens," from Creation, by Haydn; Sacred German Song, (with violoncello obligato,) by Bach; Gounod—"Ave Maria," with organ, violin and piano accompaniment.
MR. S. B. MILLS
will play "Rhapsodie Hongroise," by Liszt, and Fantasia "Caprice."
MR. CARL ROSA
will play Fantasia for Violin, by Bach, and Fantasia and Variations, by De Beriot.
THE ORCHESTRA WILL PERFORM
Overture to "Euryanthe," by Weber.
Overture to "Lurline," by Wallace.
Romanza, "L'Eclair," by Halevy.
"Visions in a Dream," by Lumbye.
Conductor, THEO. THOMAS.
G. W. COLBY at the Piano.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at Steinway Hall this evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
CHANGE! CHANGE!
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
A FRESH PROGRAMME
OF NEW ACTS,
BRILLIANT, VARIED AND EXCITING,
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT!
See Advertisement in To-morrow's TIMES.

DRY GOODS.

AN EARTHQUAKE, OR WAS IT THUNDER?

THE GREAT NOISE

we made last week by retailing a first-rate shirting muslin for 12½c. a yard, and the immense crowd of customers that came from far and near to try them, startled HIGH-PRICED MERCHANTS LIKE A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

They looked at their own stocks and found the same goods cost them from 18 to 20 cents, and their idle clerks told the sad tale of big profits and dull trade.

While other firms are discharging most of their salesmen—retaining but three or four—the immense business we are doing in

AUCTION GOODS
AT AUCTION PRICES

necessitates our employing nearly forty hands. This shows what cheap goods will do.

Customers from
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN,
WILLIAMSBURGH, BROOKLYN,
and surrounding country without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn.

To-morrow we shall open 20,000 yards more of the same muslins to be sold at 12½ cents.

You can buy of us almost every kind of dry goods at half the prices charged
IN OTHER STORES.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 25c.
BIG LOTS, 31¼c. and 50c.
IMMENSE LOTS MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, ENGLISH OTTOMANS, &c., &c.
AT HALF PRICE.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY,
SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS 31c., 37½c. and 50c.
WORTH 45c., 50c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.

Extract from Montgomery Standard, Dec. 2.

It is astonishing that while most merchants are suffering terribly by dull trade, they (FOSTER BROTHERS) should be crowded with customers, and we can only account for it by their heavy transactions in auction goods and their well-known determination to sell goods so cheap. Their stores will continue to be the great popular resort for
DRY GOODS FOR ALL.

We feel we violate no confidence in stating that we understand, on high authority, that their sales this year are largely in excess of any firm outside of Broadway.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open MONDAY, Feb. 11,
1,000 pieces POIL DE CHEVRE, at 25c. per yard.
500 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH POPLIN, at 50c. per yard.
300 pieces SATIN STRIPED, at 75c. per yard.

These pieces are positively below the gold cost of importation, and about one half the prices of last Spring.
ALSO,
All the stock of rich Dress Goods, India Shawls, &c., will be largely replenished.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer an unusually attractive assortment of
LADIES' LINEN AND COTTON UNDERGARMENTS AND CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING,
comprising every novelty of the season. Particular attention given to orders.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
will be continued up to March 1.
The rush increases from day to day.
Every one is highly pleased with the bargains.
2,000 yards of extra fine poplins at 12½c.
5,000 yards of extra fine muslin, yard wide, at 14c. to 25c.
5,000 yards of brown muslin, yard wide, from 12½c. up.
3 cases of extra quality Calicos, at 12½c.
TICKINGS, STRIPES, CHECKS, JEANS, CAMBRICS, PAPER MUSLINS, CANTON FLANNELS, cheap, by the piece or yard, from 8c. to 10c. per yard below the present rates.
200 pair of white and gray Blankets will be closed at about half price.
All kinds of Dress Goods, Cloaks and Shawls very cheap. Linen Goods, Hosiery, closing out, closing out.
Be sure to remember the right address,
ADOLF KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GAUZE CHAMBERRY,
The last Paris fashion, for Evening Dresses,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of February, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Three panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I., II. and III.
Two panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.
Two panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.
A panel of 23 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the [illegible] day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the [illegible] day of [illegible], at a Court of Sessions, Oyer [illegible] Terminer, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the 13th day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. 11 East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as a [illegible], and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.
Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1867.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A strong young woman; understands her business perfectly; is a first-rate bread, pie and biscuit maker; also jellies, &c., &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 377 2d-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; very best City reference. Apply at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a single man, a Scotchman; no objection to go to the country; best City references. Address J. S., No. 54 West 16th-st., New-York.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP male and female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, farmers, gardeners, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 126 11th-st., corner 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 365 MADISON-AV., A FIRST-class waitress and [illegible], also an experienced seamstress operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; only those with first-class references need apply.

CLOTH HOUSE—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INtelligent boy, 15 years old, who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands vegetables as well as fruit and flowers; one with wife as cook or laundress preferred. Address P., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT
of the MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by the popular author,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
expressly for this establishment, produced at an
EXPENSE OF $25,000,
EXPENSE OF $25,000,
Approved by the
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY,
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY,
and already witnessed by
OVER 50,000 PERSONS,
OVER 50,000 PERSONS,
who testify their approval by
ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
This splendid production entitled the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
[illegible]
is presented to [illegible]
The MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, excite the
ADMIRATION OF ALL,
and are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
THE GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION,
in which
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS
are introduced, together with
OVER TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES,
is one of the most
NOVEL, MAGNIFICENT AND IMPOSING SPECTACLES
ever exhibited on any stage.
THE GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM,
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS, are exciting incidents.
Characters will be sustained by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 18 FEET HIGH,
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO D[illegible]ARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ITALIAN OPERA. FRENCH THEATRE.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Monday, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock,
LA TRAVIATA.
DEBUT AS VIOLETTA
OF SIGNORA GIUDITTA ALTIERI.
Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI in her unsurpassed role of Violetta, being her debut before an American audience.
Signor ETTORE IRFRE as Alfredo.
Signor FORTUNA, late of the Bateman Troupe, as Germont—his first appearance in the opera.
The Chorus and Orchestra will be under the personal management and direction of the new impresario, Signor MORA.
Signor ANTONIO L. MORA has the honor of announcing to the New-York public that he will give a season of Italian Opera of TWELVE NIGHTS AND FOUR MATINEES. Opera nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
SATURDAY NEXT—GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1 50; Parquet, $2; Proscenium Boxes, $25; Boxes, $10 to $15. Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at J. C. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 14 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50c. Reserved seats $1. For sale 6 days in advance.
CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day at the Hall in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.
Great Consternation caused by "WE ARE HERE,"
"BUT NOT HERE;"
OR
PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS.
Pronounced by the Press the greatest
SPECTACULAR ILLUSION
Ever presented to a New-York public.
NEW PROGRAMME WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS and FLOATING HEAD—in consequence of the immense success will be continued.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Doors open at 1:30.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

SEVERINI & PEASE'S
NEW SUBSCRIPTION SERIES OF
FIVE MORNING CONCERTS,
on the following dates, at 3 o'clock precisely,
MONDAYS, Feb. 11, 18, 25, March 4, 11.
First Concert on MONDAY next, when Messrs. SEVERINI and PEASE will be assisted by the admired Contralto, Miss NETTIE STERLING, and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Subscription tickets, for the whole series, for sale at Steinway's; price $5. Single tickets, $1 each. For sale at Steinway's and at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL, NEWARK.
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
WILL APPEAR IN ONE GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.
The 112th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 5, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN extra course of French lessons to persons who wish to catch up to the afternoon class. No one can join the class without going through this extra exercise, so those who wish to be admitted should present themselves on Monday or Tuesday, at a quarter before 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. No further notice given.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $250 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 53d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector,
Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE,
Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, NOW EMPLOYED as teacher of French in several of the best schools in New-York and vicinity, desires a room and board in return for private instruction in French or classics. Address PROFESSOR, Station D.

BUSINESS WRITING, $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, by special request, will form a cheap class this week. He guarantees to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business hand.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address GRAVES, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75 or less, to $1,000 each.

DANCING.

G. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the [illegible]
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to be given at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MR. TRENOR'S CLASS AND SOIREE will be held at his other large and spacious ball rooms, Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 42d-st. All the balls engaged to take place at the Palace Hall will be held at Lyric Hall. These beautiful rooms are open for engagements. G. H. TRENOR, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE BY Rev. Dr. CHAPIN to be delivered on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment. Subject—Roll of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier. Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1867. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured of the officers and members of the regiment.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN EXtra course of French lessons to persons who wish to catch up to the afternoon class. No one can join the class without going through this extra exercise, so that those who wish to be admitted should present themselves on MONDAY or TUESDAY, at a quarter before 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. No further notice given.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Consulting hours from 10 to 3. Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on the [illegible] for [illegible] and other [illegible], nervous, diseases, [illegible] price, $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by [illegible] skillful and unerring mode of treatment. [illegible]

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or any safe medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. [illegible], No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS.
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton; Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Piazza of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHEN, MRS. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1867,
Last time of Nicolai's grand opera,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Produced on Saturday night with the
MOST ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
The story is from Shakespeare's comedy and is familiar. The music is of the most charming and delightful character.
The cast embraces all the artists of the company, including HERMANS in his celebrated impersonation of FALSTAFF. The mise en scene and costumes are excellent.
FREDERICI, ROTTER, JOHANNSEN, FORMES.
TUESDAY—First time in many years of Wagner's TANNHAUSER.
WEDNESDAY—Last time of FAUST.
Prices remain the same as usual. Dramatic prices only. Matinee SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers .... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE OF THE celebrated drama entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which will be produced, with new Scenery, Costumes, Original Music and an Unprecedented Cast, including
Mr. G. H. CLARKE, (engaged expressly for this drama,)
MR. JAMISON, MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,
MR. LEWIS BAKER, MRS. W. JAMISON,
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND, (her first appearance,)
MR. WM. GOMERSAL, MISS [illegible],
MR. MARK SMITH, MARIE WILLIAMS,
(her first appearance since her severe indisposition.)
The managers take great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist,
LADY DON,
who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Feb. 18, in two of her favorite personations. Box book will be opened on Wednesday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 8 P. M., by general request, for the third time,
LA PAPILLONNE,
Comedy, in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, first time of
LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR, by Alex. Dumas.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 638 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY IN SEVEN CHARACTERS.
THE DYKES OF FRANCE;
OR, THE INUNDATION.
NICK OF THE WOODS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1867.
G. H. RIVERS'
GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Children's Soiree from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Adults from 9½ to 2 o'clock.
Music by the TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND. Dancing music under the direction of M. PAPST; Promenade music under the direction of L. CONTERNO.
Tickets $2, admitting lady and gentleman.

STEINWAY HALL.—OPERATIC NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.
Selections from the favorite Operas, with the following eminent artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence on Monday morning.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 103 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 103 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be established upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $[illegible].
On Route No. 2 $[illegible].
On Route No. 3 $[illegible].
On Route No. 4 $[illegible].

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining thereto, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 18,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $[illegible], payable in advance. A good title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH some capital, to engage in the manufacture of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, with parties thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can induce a large amount of City and country trade. All replies giving full name and address, will be regarded with strict confidence. None others will be noticed. Address J. D. E., Station B, New-York City.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $4,000 as equal partner in a lucrative manufacturing business; one that will be satisfied with a fair profit. Best references given and required. Address W. G. [illegible], Box [illegible] Times Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Fourth Day's Session of the Legislative Committee—Investigation of the Weehawken and Hoboken Ferries Continued—The Committee Make a Trip to Quarantine.

The fourth session of the Legislative Committee for the investigation of the management of the New-York ferries, was held at the Astor House yesterday. A large number of witnesses were in attendance. The Committee was called to order at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to take additional testimony about the

WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

Mr. Dole, President and principal owner of the Weehawken Ferry Company, appeared and addressed the Committee in behalf of that ferry. He gave a sketch of the history of the Weehawken Ferry and of his first connection with it. He first became interested in the ferry, or, as he called it, "fell into the snare," in 1858. There was no business then, he said, to make a ferry except two breweries; there were only 150 voters in the township after the ferry had been run for eight years. The receipts of the ferry for January, 1866, were only $750, not enough to pay the damage from ice. The Company had to build the road to the ferry; they had spent more money in building roads and slips than they had received from all the teams that crossed the ferry. None of the people then, who now complained of the ferry, had ever done anything to assist the ferry or to suggest any idea by which it might be run without loss. The Company had done everything that could be done; they had lost more than $20,000 every year; he (witness) had lost every cent he had in trying to establish the ferry, and this was all the thanks he got for it. There were twenty-seven days in 1866 when the Company did not receive $20 per day for foot passengers; there were fifty-seven days when they only received between $10 and $15, and seventy-seven days when the receipts were only between $25 and $30. Occasionally, when the Dutchmen came over on Sunday to drink Mr. Kohler's lager, the receipts were larger; the New-York Excise Law had benefited the ferry lately, for which they were thankful. There were only twenty-three days in 1866 when the receipts were over $100. Three hundred days in that year averaged about $28 for foot passengers. When the witnesses told the Committee yesterday that sheep were carried in the cabin they did not state that there was plenty of room left. The passengers did not average more than fifteen to a boat, and the Company thought the gentlemen's cabin might as well be used for sheep as to stand idle. The hands employed on the boat were a superior class; one of them was elected Chairman of the Town Committee in place of Mr. Kohler, and that was the secret of his malice. With regard to the engineer who had been attacked by some of the witnesses, he had only been there since December last, and was, in every respect, a capable and worthy man, being a total abstinence man both on and off duty. The former engineer, the company found, was in the habit of drinking too much of Kohler's lager, and was discharged. There were no days last year when the boat did not run, except three or four days in January, when she was prevented from running by ice. No person had ever been injured in any way on that ferry during the eight years it had been running.

THE HOBOKEN FERRIES.

Charles W. Copeland, a practical engineer, was then examined with reference to the Hoboken ferries. He said the bridges on these ferries were held only by suspension chains. He considered them unsafe at all times but particularly so in the Winter. In his opinion bridges having suspension chains should have stops attached to the framing on which the bridge rests; this would be a partial protection, but he considered floats far superior and all ferry bridges ought to have them. On the Hoboken ferries, if the cabins were crowded, the passengers were obliged to stand outside without any covering over their heads; the carriage ways ought to be covered; so far as the strength of the boats was concerned he considered them safe.

Samuel Colgate being sworn, said he resided in Orange, N. J.; crossed the Hoboken Ferries twice a day; there was a want of cleanliness in the boats and ferry-houses, but what he wished particularly to complain of was the utter want of accommodation, both in the boats and the ferry-houses, for the business done on these ferries; for three hours in the morning and in the afternoon, on the arrival of trains from the Morris and Essex Railroad, the boats were overcrowded, so much so as to render it both uncomfortable and unsafe for passengers; one great source of inconvenience and danger was the want of facilities for driving carriages and carts on and off the boats without running over foot passengers; he was in daily apprehension of accidents on the ferry-bridges; one of them broke down last week; there was also a total lack of accommodation for passengers while waiting for the boats.

Edward Self, sworn—Crosses the Hoboken ferries twice a day; complains of lack of all police regulations with regard to smoking and other nuisances; what regulations there were were not enforced; the ventilation of the boats and of the waiting-rooms was extremely bad; a few days ago a drunken insane woman was surrounded by a crowd of boys in the waiting-room at Barclay-street, who followed her on to the boat and indulged in the most obscene and blasphemous language, and nobody was on hand to put a stop to it; the deck-hands were very rude and unmannerly, and on one occasion witness saw one of them attack a passenger with a cart-rung.

Henry Graves confirmed the statement of the previous witness as to the lack of police regulations at the ferry-houses; the passage-ways leading to the boat are so narrow that passengers are compelled to use the carriage-way, and the deck-hands frequently order the teams to drive off when the carriage-way is full of passengers, thereby endangering their lives; witness was on one occasion assaulted by a deck-hand; the deck-hand ordered the teams to drive over the passengers if they did not get out of the way, and when witness caught one of the horses by the head to prevent being run over, the deck-hand raised a cart-rung over his head and threatened to strike him; this occurred in December last.

Mr. Hazmann, being sworn, said that in 1864 he had his leg broken on a Hoboken ferry-boat by one of the horses attached to a cart falling on him while he was attempting to enter the cabin; was confined six months from the accident.

Peter H. Leonard deposed that he had crossed the Hoboken Ferries twice a day since 1863; the treatment of passengers on these ferries is of the worst possible kind; they receive far less consideration and care from the deck hands than the drivers of carts; wagons were constantly being driven into a crowd of foot passengers by order of the deck hands; the deck hands are rough and uncivil in their treatment of passengers; the saloon, as it is called, on the New-York side, is totally unfit for the accommodation of the people; the passage-ways to the boats on were too narrow and a person can only get on to a boat at the risk of his buttons and frequently of his watch; for it had come to be a frequent resort for pickpockets.

Roland Johnson, of Orange, N. J., had been in the habit of crossing Hoboken ferries for several years; the treatment of passengers on the Hoboken ferries was such that many people in Orange would not ride on the Morris and Essex Railroad because they were under the necessity of crossing the Hoboken ferries; the accommodations of the ferry had been decreased since the Morris and Essex Road began to run by lessening the number of slips, there being only two now where there were three before on the Hoboken side. The greatly increased travel coming from the railroad demands more boats and slips. Witness presented the Committee with a piece of wood from the boat *Chancellor Livingston*, which was broken off in a collision with an Erie Railroad boat in 1865. The wood, he said, was like punk, and this was probably the reason the boat did not sink. Witness complained of an utter and reckless disregard of the safety of passengers on the boats by the employes of the Company. Frequent promises of improvement had been made by Mr. Shippen, the manager of the company, and as often disregarded; he believed that by the order of Mr. Shippen bullies had been put on board the boats to brow-beat passengers, and they openly stated to the passengers that they were there to "fight it out" with them. The other complaints of this witness, with regard to want of Police accommodations, inconvenient waiting-rooms, &c., &c., were corroborative of the testimony of previous witnesses. He also complained of the effluvia emanating from beneath the ferry-house on the Hoboken side, which has been a prolific source of disease.

R. H. Pulhman complained of the Christopher-street and Hoboken Ferry. One day last week passengers were compelled to wait at the ferry-house in Hoboken from 6 to 9 A. M. in a room without fire, and then go to the Barclay-street Ferry to cross. The *John Fitch*, which usually ran on that ferry, was old and unsafe. During the last two days they had put on another and a better boat. The bridges at Christopher-street are suspended by chains, and witness had seen one of them break down, *and a man was drowned*.

The Chairman of the Committee said that their lease compelled the Company to have floats on their bridges.

Witness said there was no such thing as a float on that ferry.

Mr. Shippen, on behalf the Ferry Company, said that all the bridges on the Hoboken ferries, on both sides, had "stops" under them. In his opinion, there would be no danger to passengers if the chains broke; there is a heavy log bolted across under the bridges, which would prevent the bridge from falling in case the chain broke sufficient to throw the passengers into the water.

Several persons present differed *in toto* from Mr. Shippen as to the security afforded by the "stops" spoken of.

The Chairman called the attention of witness to the clause in the lease requiring the Company to have floats on their bridges, to which he replied that their arrangements with regard to stops and floats were such as to be satisfactory to the Government and City Inspector; [illegible] City Inspector was.]

A gentleman asked Mr. Shippen whether Mr. Stevens was not in fact the "Hoboken Ferry Company."

Mr. Shippen replied that Mr. Stevens was the largest shareholder, and, in effect, the Company.

The gentleman inquired whether the Morris and Essex Railroad Company was not Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Shippen answered that he was not the Company, but that he held the largest interest.

Another gentleman, referring to Mr. Shippen's statement of the day before, that the Ferry Company had made no profit, asked whether the Company had not expended their profits in building boats.

Mr. Shippen was understood to admit that such was the fact.

Mr. George Sheppard said that the Committee were now fully informed, probably, in regard to the day service of the Hoboken Ferry. They had ascertained from day passengers sufficient to enable them to judge of the character of the boats and the inadequacy of the general arrangements of the Company in nearly everything relating to the comfort or safety even of day travel. He desired to direct attention to the night arrangements, with the view of showing that neither the casual observations of the Committee during day hours, nor the testimony of passengers whose experience ranged from morning till perhaps 6 in the evening, could give anything like a just conception of the full ground of complaint against the Ferry Company. As a newspaper man, whose pursuits brought him into unpleasant familiarity with night travel, he thought that the Superintendent, Mr. Shippen, had not very correctly stated the course pursued by the Company. Mr. Shippen was reported to have said that "after midnight trips are made every half hour," and that "during the day, ten-minute trips are made up to 12 o'clock, when one of the boats is taken off for a few hours." If the statement were literally true, the public would have one less in the list of causes of complaint. But what is the fact? Why, that during the afternoon, and in the early part of the evening the Company do not pretend to run the Barclay-street boat oftener than every fifteen minutes. During this period it frequently occurred that longer time elapsed between the appearances of the boats at Barclay-street ferry; while from half-past seven to midnight half-hour trips were the rule—made to be broken, however, whenever the Company's convenience called for a change, and from midnight until morning the trips were announced as hourly. But in truth there was no reliance upon these times. He knew that on several occasions this week, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., intervals of an hour occurred, to the great annoyance of waiting crowds, and after midnight it was really impossible to tell when the boats ran. This want of fixedness was one of the grievances to be complained of. The Company disregard their published arrangements. Their schedule of times is unequal to the wants of the public, but the schedule, bad as it is, is not adhered to during the night hours, as he and many others connected with the Press could testify. This was not all. At night only the old worthless boats were employed. The witnesses who yesterday spoke of the *Morristown* and the *Hoboken* as fair boats, and all the rest as inferior to the point of worthlessness, undoubtedly expressed the popular opinion. In the evening, however, and throughout the night, the only "fair boats" were withdrawn, and the old, slow and worthless boats were left to do the entire work of the ferry. Night passengers, therefore, were not only inconvenienced by the delays of the Company, but they were deprived of the use of the only two passable boats of which the Company could boast. Look at the case, next, in relation to the question of safety. Mr. Shippen claimed for the Hoboken boats, provision for the absolute safety of life; but what does this provision amount to? Small boats were exhibited, more for ornament than use, for exposure had rendered them unfit for use, and, at any rate, they would not save a dozen lives.

The Chairman remarked that there were also four or five hundred floats on each vessel.

Mr. Sheppard—Yes! four or five hundred floats to save a thousand or twelve hundred lives. But the case was not one for argument. The Company had virtually given it up as untenable. One of the printed notices stuck up in the cabin is to the effect that in the event of fire or other accident, the passengers are requested to remain calm and orderly. Why? Because, forsooth, the Company in this notice assure them that before loss of life could occur, some of the many steamers navigating the North River would assuredly be alongside and remove the passengers. This, then, was the vaunted provision for the protection of life. The Company depended, not upon its own arrangements, boats or floats, or anything else, but upon the proximity to other steamers.

Mr. Shippen said he was ready to admit that this was the fact.

Mr. Sheppard said, the dependence upon other steamers might be plausible and possibly valid during the daytime, but at night, and especially in a night-fog, of what avail would it be? He contended, therefore, that on the Company's own showing, adequate protection had not been made for the safety of passengers. As to the accommodation for the public, Mr. Shippen contended that the available superficial area in Barclay-street is greater than that of other ferries. Mr. Shippen must have included in the estimate the adjacent pier, used by other steamers, and even the piles to the end of the slip. If otherwise, he had made a great mistake. The present accommodation is disgracefully defective. What is called the ladies' room is the scene of crowding every afternoon, and from this the ladies are the severest sufferers; there is no attempt to preserve order, and often not decency; and the whole affair facilitates robberies, as he had had occasion personally to know. There would be nothing like proper arrangements until two slips be provided—one for the boat coming in, the other for the outgoing boat; in this way, and this way alone, would crowding and discomfort be avoided. On the Hoboken side, where there are two slips, the waiting rooms are dirty to an extent that shakes one's faith in any arrangement so long as the ferry remains in the hands of the present Company. Experience had shown that the Company cared nothing for the rights or convenience of the public, but only for its own convenience and profit. If this were not so, the ice we have had would not have caused the detention that had been experienced this Winter. Three weeks ago, in the afternoon, he found the Barclay-street ferry without a running boat, although tiny tug-boats were working their way through the ice, and Hoboken passengers resorted to the Jersey City boats, which crossed the river without difficulty. Only the interference of the Legislature could awaken the Company to a just sense of its responsibilities to the public. To all private appeals it was indifferent.

Mr. Bradshaw gave the Committee a list of the ages of the Hoboken boats, taken from the Custom-house registry: The *Passaic* was built in 1836, the *Newark* in 1827, the *John Fitch* in 1846, the *Chancellor Livingston* in 1852, the *Patterson* in 1854, the *James Watt* in 1854, and the *Morristown* in 1865.

ABOUT THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

Mr. Shotwell complained of the lack of protection for life on the Union ferry-boats. In August, 1865, he lost a son, who was drowned at the New-York side of the Wall-street Ferry by falling into the dock in attempting to jump from the boat to the bridge. He claimed that some kind of fence or railing should be put up that would prevent passengers from jumping. He had suggested this to the Superintendent of the Company, who replied that the public would not submit to any such obstruction. He asked him how it was that the public submitted to the strong bars that were erected to prevent passengers from getting into the ferry-house before they paid their two cents? The Company found no difficulty in keeping the crowd back till they had got their two cents each; and then they claimed they had no control over them. He said that a gentleman of Brooklyn had contrived a plan for saving the lives of passengers that might fall overboard by having a kind of net under the stem of the boat. The Company had admitted its practicability, but had neglected to adopt it.

During the session of the Committee B. D. Gilliman, Esq., appeared with affidavits made by the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent and other officers of the Union Ferry Company, embodying their replies to the complaints that had been made about the management of their ferries. The Committee took the affidavits, and will peruse them at their leisure.

At the close of the session of the Committee the members went on an excursion to the Quarantine at Staten Island, by invitation of Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, to examine the way things are managed down there.

The Chairman announced that the next and last session of the Committee would be held on Monday next, at 10 A. M., in Washington Hall, Williamsburgh.

Zeno Burnham Again in Court Upon a Charge of Swindling.

The Times readers will remember the name of Zeno Burnham, who was convicted not long since of a charge of swindling, and sentenced to State Prison at Sing Sing, from which place he was released under pardon from the Governor. Since then he has lived quietly, and managed to keep out of the clutches of the Police, until yesterday, when he was arrested upon the charge of swindling, as set forth in the following affidavit:

Simon Kerl, of No. 737 Broadway, being sworn, deposed and said that on the 8th day of February, 1867, at the City of New-York, he saw an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* headed "Auction Notice," setting forth that at the five-story brown-stone house No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, certain elegant household furniture worth $20,000 would be sold at auction; that on said day deponent went to said place and there saw a sale going on, and several people were there bidding on articles that were put up for sale at said place, and that a man named Burnham, whom deponent believes to be one Zeno Burnham, was acting as auctioneer; that deponent saw a piano in said place which was put up at auction by said Burnham, who started said piano at $500; there were no bids on it at that price and it was run down to $200—there being that amount bid on it by some person present; that deponent then bid on it, and it was knocked down to him for the price of $260, by said Burnham, and deponent saw said Burnham buy a piano stool for $8 50; and that deponent bought it of him for $9; that said Burnham then informed said deponent that he must make a deposit on said piano, and deponent handed to a man who had the book of sale the sum of $20, and deponent deposited $5 on account of the stool, making $25 in all deposited by him; and deponent then noticed that the other people who bid on some of the articles made no deposits, and deponent was urged by said Burnham to pay up the balance due on said sale, saying that the carpets were to be immediately taken up and the property removed, and that deponent had better pay for and take his piano away; that deponent went to said place in the afternoon but found everything about as it was in the morning, and he also went there next morning and found none of said property removed, or the carpets taken up, as the said Burnham said they would be; that deponent believes and charges that said auction sale of property was not genuine, and that the bidders and purchasers did not purchase in good faith, but that they were bogus and mock purchasers, and attended said sale to lead persons who wished to purchase in good faith astray, and were there at the solicitation and instance of said Burnham, and [illegible] a genuine sale, but was [illegible] of money are fraudulently obtained from [illegible] sons, to their great damage [illegible]; and deponent alleges and believes that said Burnham has no license, and has no right to sell property at auction, and deponent alleges and believes that by said sale of a piano, the said Burnham [illegible] and swindled by said Burnham, and he prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

(Signed) SIMON KERL.

The warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of Sergt. Burden and Officer Palmer, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who succeeded in arresting the accused at his house in West Sixteenth-street, after the exercise of considerable strategy on their part.

As this took place after Court hours, the prisoner, of course, could not be bailed; he was therefore locked up in the cell attached to the Court, where he will probably be examined before Justice Dodge this morning.

The only American Line of Steamships to England and France.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company, owning the first-class steamers *Arago* and *Fulton*, have arranged with the New-York Mail Steamship Company, owning the *Mississippi* and *Merrimack*, for the establishment of a permanent line of fine ocean steamships between this country and Europe.

The *Arago* and *Fulton* are well known to European travelers. They have recently been refitted, and are equal in all respects to the first-class steamers of other lines. The *Mississippi* and *Merrimack* not being so well known, we give a brief description of them. They are iron screw steamers of 2,950 tons burden each; built in Boston in 1862, and are said to be the largest screw merchant steamers ever built in America. They are sister ships, each being 260 feet in length, 57 feet beam, and 27 feet depth of hold. They have three bulkheads of iron, forming water-tight compartments. The plates are three-eighths of an inch thick, stiffened with three-inch angle iron, three feet apart. The frames of the ships are of double angle iron, five by four inches, and eighteen inches space. The plating on the bottom of the ship is one inch thick and the sides three-quarters of an inch—all double riveted. The beams are T iron, ten inches deep, five inches flange, and three feet apart.

The engines are two in number—cylinders, sixty-two inches diameter, and four feet stroke. The shafts and cranks are of wrought iron, and the crank-pins of steel. They have two large boilers each, and eleven furnaces to each boiler with a pressure of eighteen pounds to the square inch, cutting off in the cylinder at half stroke, and making forty-five revolutions per minute. The effective power developed by both engines is that of 1,300 horses. The ships and machinery are of substantial proportions, and the work is well executed. Excellent ventilation is provided throughout. There is a donkey boiler and hoisting engine on each ship, furnishing power for loading and unloading, for operating an independent pump to be used in pumping the vessel, or in case of fire.

The saloon accommodations are excellent. There are two cabins—one on deck and the other below; both are spacious, light and airy. In the upper saloon are berths for sixty and in the lower saloon for sixty-five first-class passengers, besides a magnificent bridal apartment, and a large family room as well, to accommodate some seven or eight persons.

All that good taste could devise, all that comfort and security require, has been done to render these steamers complete, and they are models of naval architecture. With fine elegant saloons, luxurious furniture, cleanly and well-lighted staterooms, and all "modern improvements," these vessels are fit companions to the steamers of any other European line. The promenade deck is unusually spacious and attractive.

The *Mississippi* is now in port, and may be inspected at Pier No. 46 North River by those meditating a voyage to Europe.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Cost of Lighting the City as Compared with Other Large Cities—New-York at the Mercy of the Gas Monopolies—Condition of the Water-Front—Appropriations Exhausted.

The annual report of the Street Commissioner has already been referred to in the Times. From the supplementary reports of the various bureaus, it appears that there was expended for street improvements during the year, $88,454 44, leaving a balance on hand of $106,566 40. The expenditures were for the following purposes:

	Amount Available for 1866.	Expenditures.
Battery improvement	$51,260 67	$32,091 69
Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots	2,820 49	8 85
Street improvements	11,130 07	9,198 42
Working Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street	25,112 16	25,110 00
Grading Hamilton-square	20,000 00	9,271 00
Fourth-avenue, parks	13,213 00	12,627 08
Madison-square, iron railing	40,000 00	183 00
Total	$195,020 84	$88,454 44

For regulating, grading and curbing streets, $140,464 19 were expended.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

The Superintendent of Wharves, Mr. Robert Earl, in his report says:

"I would again call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the present unsafe condition of the piers on the North and East Rivers. Most of them are in such a dilapidated and decayed condition as to be unfit for use and dangerous to life. Several of them need to be entirely rebuilt, and all of them require extensive repairs in order to make them at all suitable for commercial purposes; but of course no steps can be taken in this direction until the Legislature shall make a sufficient appropriation for that purpose. These piers, originally injured and weakened by being overloaded with heavy materials, have been suffered to decay from long neglect, owing to the trivial amount annually appropriated for their improvement being so unequal to the magnitude of the work required to be done. The necessity of making appropriations sufficient to put them in a proper and serviceable condition has been repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature; but these claims have been overlooked from year to year, and sums have been appropriated for the purpose much smaller than those asked for, and entirely too small to accomplish the ends designed, and make our wharf and pier accommodations such as the wants and interests of this mercantile community demand they should be. For the present year no appropriation whatever was made, and this Bureau has been obliged to conduct its operations with a small balance of about $14,000, remaining from the appropriation of last year. With this limited means at my disposal, very few repairs have or could be made by me, and the piers are now in a ruinous condition, entirely inadequate to the wants, and injurious alike to the interests and reputation of this great commercial city. I regret that there seems to be, at present, no remedy for this state of things.

LAMPS AND GAS.

Mr. Wm. H. Charlock, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, says:

"You will also find in this statement a list of liabilities against the Bureau, amounting to $349,335 58. These liabilities, as you will perceive, were incurred on account of lighting the public lamps. The amounts for lighting that portion of the City lying between Grand and Forty-second streets are based upon the prices fixed upon in the contract of the Manhattan Gas-light Company. The very large excess of liabilities over the balance on hand arises from the fact that the appropriations for lamps and gas for the years 1864 and 1865 were made up at the prices paid the various gas-light companies under the terms of their contracts. On the 31st day of December, 1864, a resolution was adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the then Mayor, directing the contracts to be annulled and new ones made, but the Comptroller having declined to be present at the opening of the bids, no new contracts were executed. The several gas companies then notified this Department in writing that they would insist upon greatly increased prices, which demand, however, was not recognized by the Street Commissioner nor myself. The Harlem Gas-light Company then instituted a suit against the City and recovered a judgment in their favor at the rates demanded by them. That Company, as well as the New-York and Metropolitan Gas-light Companies were then paid for lighting the public lamps in their respective districts from Sept. 1, 1864, as well as the whole of the year 1865, at the rates demanded, by them while the appropriations for those years were made up at the old rates; hence you will readily see the cause of the deficiency in the appropriation. The Manhattan Gas-light Company have been paid ninety per cent, on the old rates up to Sept. 30, 1866, for lighting the public lamps between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets; but this company has also instituted a suit against the City for the prices demanded by them. If this suit should terminate in their favor, and the City should be compelled to pay the increased rates from Jan. 10, 1865, then the total amount due this Company for lighting the public lamps between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets, from Jan. 10, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1866, $512,737, and the amount for lighting the lamps between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets for the same time will be $112,914, and the total amount of the liabilities will be $968,712 24."

The report proceeds to say: "The City is completely at the mercy of the gas companies. They can light the public lamps in their respective districts or not, just as they please; they can, if so disposed, furnish a poor quality of gas, and they can charge their own prices, and no power exists in the Street Department to remedy the matter; and in order that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists between the gas Companies and the Corporation should come to a termination, for a time at least, I would recommend that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for lighting all the districts in the City, excepting the one now lighted by the Manhattan Gas-light Company, for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, and that the contracts be made so stringent in their provisions as to give the City full control over them in all matters appertaining to the proper lighting and care of the lamps and the quality of the gas furnished."

Mr. Charlock thinks that the Corporation should purchase all the gas works now in operation and supply citizens at fixed rates, as is now done in the case of the Croton water.

The report further says:

The capital stock of the New-York Gas-light Company is one million of dollars, the price of the stock at this time is three hundred dollars. The capital of the Manhattan Company is four million dollars, [illegible] ital of one [illegible] price of stock one hundred and [illegible].

That you may see the amounts paid for lighting the streets in the principal cities of the Union, and also the price charged per one thousand cubic feet to private consumers, I annex the following statement drawn up from official information, [illegible] from the places there named, by which you will see that the City of New-York pays more for the gas consumed in the public lamps than any other city in the Union, while the very reverse of this should be the case, because the gas companies in this City are mostly situated in the midst of thickly populated districts, while in most of the other cities the population is more scattered, and consequently a greater extent of mains is required in proportion to the number of consumers; and besides, the companies of this City are more convenient to the coal regions than nearly all the other cities, which is of itself a very important consideration.

Statement showing the number of public street lamps in each of the principal cities of the Union, the number of hours each lamp burns per annum, amount of gas each lamp burns per hour and each year, the price per annum for each lamp, and price per one thousand cubic feet charged private consumers.

	No. of public lamps.	No. of hours each lamp burns per annum.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1,000 [illegible]
Harlem Gas-light Co., New-York	3,267	3,632.30	3	11,000	$50 00	$4 00
Metropolitan Gas-light Company, New-York	3,286	3,632.30	3	11,000	40 00	3 50
Manhattan Gas-light Company, New-York	7,913	3,632.30	3	11,000	35 00	3 40
New-York Gas-light Company, New-York	3,120	3,632.30	3	11,000	45 00	3 50
Albany, N. Y.	763	1,725	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Boston, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Boston, Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]	1,414.18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The actual expenditures by the Bureau were as follows:

Repairing and repainting lamp-posts	[illegible]
Fitting up new lamp-posts	[illegible]
Lighting gas-lamps	[illegible]
United States revenue tax	[illegible]
Repairing and replacing public lamps	[illegible]
Lighting markets and City Hall	[illegible]
New gas-lamps	[illegible]
New lamp-posts	[illegible]
New lamp-irons	[illegible]
Cartages	[illegible]
Repairing lamp-irons	[illegible]
New reflector lamps	[illegible]
Granite fenders	[illegible]
Cocks, tubes and burners	[illegible]
Paints and painting public lamps	[illegible]
Total	$764,470 97

RECAPITULATION.

For gas, &c., to public markets	$9,128 45
For gas, &c., to Court-rooms	1,420 55
For gas, &c., to public offices	[illegible]
For supplies to public lamps	764,470 97
Total	$781,[illegible] 44

Mr. Charlock estimates the amount required for lighting the City the present year, including arrearages of 1865 and 1866, at $1,086,995.

The reports of the Bureaus of Repairs and Supplies, Roads and Lands and Places contain nothing of special interest.

THE UNION HOME LOTTERY.

One the Clerks in the Employ of Messrs. Thomas & Co. Arrested on a Charge of Dealing in Lottery Tickets—He is Held to Bail for Trial—The Affidavit in the Case.

Yesterday morning Frederick Lacoy appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge against Henry A. Van Dalsem, one of the clerks in the employ of Messrs. Thomas & Co., managers of the Union Home and School Presentation Festival, recently held at the Cooper Institute, in which the complainant accused Van Dalsem of having violated the laws prohibiting the holding of lotteries in the State of New-York. The Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and the same was duly executed by Sergeant Lefferts, of the Court Squad. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court the following affidavit was made and submitted by the complainant:

Frederick Lacoy, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on Jan. 8, 1867, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, he purchased from Henry A. Van Dalsem, here present, the five pieces of paper which are hereto annexed, which upon the faces purport to be cards of admission to the Grand Presentation Festival at Cooper Institute, New-York, on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, 1866, held in connection with the Ladies' Charitable Fair for the Destitute and Orphan Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, and entitle the holder to the present awarded to the numbers thereon, which are Nos. 81,964, 81,966, 81,967, 81,968, and 81,969. That the said tickets were advertised to be sold in the various weekly and daily papers throughout the said City and county, and that several prizes, to wit: the sum of $10,000 in United States Treasury notes, horses, carriage, harness, various descriptions of real estate, and various other articles, were to be distributed by means of a lottery to those persons who held the tickets, which contained duplicate numbers drawn from a wheel, and which were considered as prizes; that the said annexed tickets, each and every one of them, represented a chance in the said lottery in connection with said fair and festival, and that each of the numbers aforesaid is the number of such chance in the said lottery, in which the said money, real estate, goods and chattels were offered for sale, disposition and distribution; and that the said money, real estate, goods and chattels, were so determined by lot and chance, at the Cooper Institute building, in the said City and County, dependent upon the drawings of the said lottery, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of January, 1867, which was unauthorized by the laws of the State of New-York. Deponent therefore charges the said Van Dalsem with having sold the deponent the several chances aforesaid for the sum of $4 50, paid to him by this deponent, in the disposition of the said property aforesaid, and prays he may be dealt with according to law.

The accused was held for trial on the charge, at the Court of Special Sessions, and allowed to offer bail for his appearance in the sum of $500. In case of a conviction, the case will, it is understood, be carried before the Supreme Court on an appeal.

St. John's Church, Hoboken.

Four months ago the little Episcopal Church of St. John's Parish, at West Hoboken, stood dilapidated and almost deserted. But since that time, under the incumbency of its newly-called rector, Rev. T. M. Thorpe, the interior has been vastly improved and the congregation increased from about twenty-five to over one hundred, and at times many more. The Sunday-school, which under an efficient superintendent already numbered 120 children, now contains over 150, and is growing weekly, more than filling the church. The people are not rich, and yet during the times specified had raised for religious purposes about $700. Not well able to do more they are yet determined to sustain their clergyman in a course of lectures, of an interesting and instructive character, volunteered by the following distinguished literary gentlemen, in token of their desire to see the good work of a church and Sunday-school enlargement next Spring rapidly and successfully presented. Feb. 12.—Rev. F. C. Ewer, of Christ Church. Subject—"California." 19th.—Col. S. T. Thorpe, of Louisiana. Subject—"Cotton." 26th.—Rev. Geo. F. Seymour. Subject—"The Cathedrals of England." March 5.—Rev. F. C. Putnam. Subject—"Forms of the Shadow and the Substance." 12th.—Prof. P. Jacobs, late of Princeton College and Knight of the Austrian Empire. Subject—"Personal Recollections of the House of Hapsburg." 19th.—"Personal Recollections of the House of Romanoff and People of Russia." By the same, "Knight of St. Vladimir, of the Empire of Russia."

It is seldom more talent is found on one programme besides which Mrs. C. C. Burr, who, as is well known, possesses a voice of rare compass, expression and purity, is expected to sing. The course will be held at 7:45 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, to which cars run from the ferry. The New-York friends of this enterprise may procure tickets of Mr. Wm. Handley, with Lee, Bliss & Co., No. 316 Broadway.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last, James Lenox, Esq., in the chair. Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy read the 19th Psalm and offered prayer. Eight new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three were in North Carolina, two in Missouri and one in each of the States of Ohio, Illinois and Alabama.

Communications were received from Rev. W. F. Baird, in regard to Bible work in Mexico, recommending measures for carrying it forward; from Rev. Dr. Jacoby, Bremen, with an account of Bible work in Germany the past year; from Rev. S. L. Baldwin, Foochow, as to printing the Scriptures in the Foochow colloquial; from Rev. Dr. Bergne, London, in regard to the revision of the Hebrew-Spanish Bible and other matters; from Rev. S. R. Brown, Yokohama, returning thanks for funds for native aid in translating the Scriptures into Japanese; from Rev. Geo. Whipple, inclosing letter from Rev. Dr. Bradley, of Bangkok, asking funds for printing Scriptures in the Siamese language; from L. S. Ward, Treasurer of A. B. C. F. M., asking authority to transfer funds granted by this Society from Canton to the North China Mission, which was given; and from Mr. A. E. Hunt, Madras, sending the final account of the Madras Mission, and as to transfer of a balance of funds in hand to the Madura Mission, which was authorized.

Grants of books were made to General Assembly's Committee for freedmen; to Seaman's Friend Society; [illegible]; to various Bible [illegible] officers; with numerous small grants, amounting in all to 4,073 volumes, among which are twenty-six volumes in raised letters for the blind. [illegible] in the South, and $300 for printing portions of the Old Testament in the [illegible] language [illegible].

Three native colporteurs were appointed in Mexico.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A BURGLARIOUS BOILER MAKER.

As Officer McCormick, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patroling his beat, early yesterday morning, he discovered Wm. McGuire in the act of escaping from Francis Gallagher's grocery store, No. 110 Mulberry-street, whom he pursued and arrested; at the same time a confederate escaped. It was subsequently ascertained that the premises had been broken into by forcing open a rear window, and the sum of $10 in fractional currency stolen therefrom. On the counter were found a "jimmy," chisel, screw-driver, and other implements. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate and [illegible] [illegible].

The following persons were arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday on charges of having violated the provisions of the Excise Law: Charles W. Simpson and George A. Coulton, of No. 582 Broadway; John D. Dummell, No. 366 Greenwich-street, and John Fisher, No. 124 Liberty-street. The accused all gave bail in the sum of $300 each for trial.

THE RAID ON ALLEGED SNEAK THIEVES—THEIR DISCHARGE.

Ex-Judge Stuart appeared before the Court yesterday afternoon, as counsel for those persons arrested on Thursday and Friday by the Police, who alleged that the prisoners were well known thieves and vagrants, as reported in yesterday's Times. Mr. Stuart moved for the discharge of his clients on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate the charges against them. He further alleged that many of the accused had been decoyed from their dwellings and places of business, and then arrested in the street. On this statement the Magistrate sent for several of the officers making the arrests, and as they could not make any specific charge against the prisoners the Magistrate gave an order for their discharge.

GRAND LARCENY.

Detectives Mullen and Hermann, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested John T. Withers and Silas Gates yesterday, on a charge of having stolen the contents of a trunk valued at $200 from Silas C. Smith, of No. 202 William-street. The prisoners confessed their guilt and were committed for trial by the Magistrate.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

EXCISE LAW.

The only person arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of violating the Excise Law, was a man named Wm. Beard, a liquor dealer at No. 388 First-avenue. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

THE CAR PICKPOCKET CASE.

An account was contained in our issue of yesterday of the arrest of an alleged car pickpocket named John Bronson, who with two others is accused of picking the pocket of Mr. N. M. Laramore, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in a Broadway car, at a late hour on Thursday night. It will also be remembered that he was captured through the instrumentality of Mr. George Christy, the negro minstrel, who stopped him in his flight, and after a severe struggle succeeded in detaining him until the officers came up and made the arrest. Yesterday morning the accused was taken before Justice Dodge, who held him for trial without bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire in a Kerosene Oil Works—Four Persons Burned.—About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the "Radiant Oil Works" of Clark & Stebbins, corner of Prospect and South Eighth-streets, Jersey City, resulting in the injury of four men, who had a very narrow escape from being roasted to death. The fire originated in a large iron still, which caused an explosion, throwing down a portion of a brick wall, surrounding the stills, and scattering the burning oil in all directions. At this time there were five men engaged in repairing a large boiler underneath the stills, three of whom were inside of the boiler, the latter of which was completely enveloped in flames, and for ten minutes or more all chance of escape was cut off, until, fortunately the wind shifted and the men succeeded in escaping from the "man hole," which had been closed against the flames with a coat. Joseph Hines was badly burned about the hands and face; James Hackett was badly burned around the head; Wm. McCue and Chas. Murphy were slightly burned; Patrick Malone, who was the last man to come out of the boiler, which had become uncomfortably heated, was not injured. There was an immense amount of crude oil stored in the yard, but, fortunately, it did not take fire. The damage was probably from $700 to $800.

Fatal Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.—Yesterday noon, as the Philadelphia train of the New-Jersey Railroad was passing Gilbert's Crossing, at Bergen cut, a respectably dressed man fell from the platform of the rear car and was almost instantly killed. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be a Methodist clergyman named Monroe, from Lynn, Mass. The body was taken possession of by Justice Aldridge, of Hudson City, who had it conveyed to the police station of that city, where it will remain until Monday for identification, and an inquest will be held by Coroner Warren on the evening of that day.

Arrest of Supposed Counterfeiters.—Two Baltimoreans, named James Leary and Charles Johnson, were arrested in Jersey City on Friday night on suspicion of being dealers in counterfeit United States greenbacks and currency. It is alleged that on Thursday night the accused approached a citizen and offered to sell him an amount of counterfeit 50 cent stamps and greenbacks of different denominations, and at the same time exhibited to him specimens of the bills. The citizen arranged to meet the parties on Friday evening, and, the authorities being notified, they were taken into custody. A small amount of counterfeit money was found on Leary, and the accused were committed to await an examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

An Award of Secretary Floyd—A Generous Allowance—Awards Under Joint Resolutions of Congress—After Their Publication, May Congress Repeal the Resolution and Annul the Award—Arbitration and the Rule as to Submissions.

Wm. H. DeGroot, appellant, vs. The United States.—This suit was instituted in the Court of Claims to recover the sum of $119,256 46, being the amount awarded to him by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved June 15, 1860.

In January, 1856, the United States through Capt. Meigs, entered into a contract with Degges & Smith to furnish all the bricks which might be required for the construction of the Washington Aqueduct, and Messrs. Alexander & Macklin became their sureties; Degges & Smith failed to perform their contract, and Alexander & Macklin, to protect themselves, agreed with the present claimant to go on and complete the contract. He also failed, and they then employed another party, but the repeated failures induced Congress to put an end to the delays occasioned thereby by a joint resolution terminating the contracts, which was approved in March, 1857. In April following all the contracting parties who had had anything to do with the job, accepted the proposition contained in the resolution, and executing the deed of surrender required by it. The Secretary of the Treasury adjusted the claims of each, and the claimant in this case then accepted $7,576 as the amount coming to him; but becoming dissatisfied he offered to Congress and finally succeeded in June, 1860, in getting a joint resolution passed for his benefit. This resolution authorized the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, to settle the claim on principles of equality and justice. Accordingly in August, 1860, that officer made the following awards in De Groot's favor: Allowing for the improvement of his brickwork, which was surrendered to the Government under the resolution, $29,323 22; estimated profits, $86,922 81; price of brick delivered under the contract, $28,352 37. From these sums the amount the claimant had actually received from the Secretary of the Treasury on the contract was deducted, leaving the amount now in suit first above quoted.

This award, for some undisclosed reason, not having been paid, Congress in February, 1861, repealed the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to make the award, and directed the claim to be transmitted to the Court of Claims for adjudication. This was done in consequence of suspicions which then arose as to Floyd's official conduct. On the trial in this Court the claimant relied exclusively upon the award made by the Secretary of War, and offered no other evidence. The following conclusions upon the facts were thereupon certified to this effect:

First, That by including in the award the value or price of the real estate upon which the brickyard was located, Floyd exceeded the powers conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, requiring the surrender of the brickyard.

Second, That having commingled such allowances with the general finding in such a manner as to be incapable of separation, it thereby vitiated the whole award.

Third—That Floyd also exceeded his authority in allowing the claim on and for prospective profits on the surrendered contract, when the joint resolution, by spirit and terms, contemplated and authorized only the allowance of compensation for accrued and past damages.

Fourth—Floyd having thus exceeded the powers conferred upon him, it was competent for Congress to disaffirm his acts, and revoke the authority conferred upon him, by a repeal of the resolution under which he acted.

Fifth—No sufficient evidence having been given to sustain any part of the claim, irrespective of Floyd's award, and that being held invalid, judgment must be rendered for the United States.

The questions to be decided are, therefore, whether under the joint resolution of Congress the Secretary of War became an arbitrator as between the parties? [illegible] exceeded the terms of the submission [illegible]? Had Congress the power, after the publication of the award, to repeal the resolution and remand the case to the Court of Claims to be governed, but takes the affirmative and the claimants the negative of these questions. The claimant however [illegible].

C. P. [illegible] and D. D. Field for claimant; R. P. [illegible] and J. Wood for United States.

Important Question of Admiralty Practice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Shipman.

W. H. Brooks et al. vs. The Propeller Rescue.—This is a suit for seamen's wages. The libelants, through Mr. Langtree, their counsel, filed their libel and issued process of attachment against the *Rescue*, in the first instance, without issuing a summons or obtaining a commissioner's certificate, or filing security for costs, and she was seized by the United States Marshal thereunder. A few days afterward the owners, through Mr. McCarthy, their counsel, obtained an order requiring the libelants to show cause before Judge Betts, on the next day, why the attachment should not be vacated, or security for costs be filed. On the hearing before Judge Betts, the libelants' counsel claimed that as the libel contained an averment that the libelants were not required to and did not sign shipping articles they were not bound to proceed, according to the act of 1790, issue a summons and obtain a certificate, but might proceed under the old Admiralty rule, which excuses seamen and sailors from filing security from costs in the first instance, and that the Court will not require seamen to file such security unless the owners show adequate cause on proper notice, which they have not done, and cannot do in this cause, and that to require seamen to file security for costs would, in many cases, have the effect of depriving them of their hard earnings; seamen, as a class, being poor, absent from their homes, and unable to give such security. After carefully considering the law and practice on the subject, Judge Betts held, in a written opinion, that before the Court will require seamen to file security for costs, the owners must show adequate cause on proper notice, which he held they did not do in this case, and he therefore denied the motion. The owners then filed their claim and answer, and renewed their motion before Judge Shipman, who, after hearing the respective counsel, held that although the notice was sufficient on this occasion, the owners failed to show adequate cause, and he also denied the motion, and ordered the parties to proceed to trial on the merits at the present term of this Court. John Langtree for the libelants; R. D. McCarthy for the owners.

Salvage—Agreement—Lien.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Hoagland Wrecking Company vs. The Barge Rattlesnake and her Cargo.—This was an action for salvage. The barge, with her cargo of coal, being sunk in the East River, her master employed the libelants to raise her for a specified sum. The libelants accordingly raised the boat and her coal, delivering the latter to her master, who took it to the coal-yard of the consignees of the coal, where it was thrown upon a pile of coal already there. The libelants not being paid, filed this libel against the barge and her cargo, but were unable to arrest the barge, and the action proceeded against the coal alone.

By the Court.—A speedy determination in this case being desired, I take up the case out of its order, and occupy no time for the purpose of expressing at length my opinion upon the various points discussed by counsel.

I have, however, examined with care the proofs and briefs submitted therewith, and my conclusion is that the facts proved are sufficient to show that the libelants' lien for the services rendered in raising the cargo of this vessel has been waived and lost.

The property in custody must therefore be discharged, and the claimants recover their costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Emerson, Goodrich and Knowlton; for claimants, Messrs. Sanford and Woodruff.

FORFEITURE CASE—RIGHTS OF INFORMERS—GROSS AMOUNT—COSTS.

The United States vs. Seven Large Fermenting Tubs, &c., &c.—This case comes before me upon a motion for distribution of the funds in Court.

The question is as to the sum to which the person adjudged to be the informer is entitled under the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury where property has been condemned, and the proceeds of sale in amount do not exceed $500.

According to the terms of the Treasury circular, I am of the opinion that the percentage of the informer must be calculated upon the gross proceeds of the sale of the property condemned.

The costs of the proceedings through which the fund in Court is realized, and which, moreover, are for services rendered before any right of the informer attaches, are, however, a charge upon the whole fund, and in the distribution must be paid out of the proceeds of sale before the share of the informer can be distributed to him.

For the application, Mr. Erhardt; in opposition, District-Attorney Tracy.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner, White.

The case of the United States *vs.* Adolph Wm. Schwartz, the alleged Austrian forger, who was arrested on the 15th ult., was resumed yesterday at 2 P. M. before United States Commissioner White. It will be remembered that the prisoner was arrested at this port under the Extradition Treaty on the charge of forgering upon the Austrian Government the amount of about 160,000 florins, ($60,000,) in bills of exchange. Due notice of the forgery was transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph, and upon the affidavit of the representative of the Austrian Government the accused was secured on board of the vessel.

The Austrian Consul asked to adjourn the case, as the steamer from Bremen had not arrived, containing the necessary proofs of the forgery. The facts in the matter had been confirmed, however, by an official dispatch from Vienna, duly authenticated.

Mr. Dittenhoefer objected to the adjournment, as the charge was not sufficient to hold the accused.

The Commissioners adjourned the case to Thursday next, at 2 P. M., by which time the proof will have arrived.

New Counterfeit Three and Five Cent Pieces.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of the United States *vs.* Henry Jerken, charged with counterfeiting the three and five cent United States coin, was taken up yesterday before Commissioner Betts.

Frederick Nearman being sworn, testified: I live at No. 507 Ninth-avenue, corner Forty-first-street; know defendant, and was in his place day before yesterday; sold him four papers of matches, which amounted to $1 23; his clerk gave me $1 in pennies and the rest in silver—four five cent coins and one three cent; the next day a man who owed me ninety-five cents came to pay me; he gave me $1 in pennies and I gave him a five cent piece in change; I went to the match factory yesterday to buy some matches, and offered the three five cent pieces, and the party declined to take them; I took them to the Station-house, except the three cent pieces, which mother put in a roll of pennies in a drawer; I marked the five cent pieces before giving them up, and have not seen them till today at this place; the same mark is still upon them; the defendant keeps a retail grocery.

Benjamin De Witt sworn—Am 15 years old; live at No. 196 West Thirty-seventh-street; recognize defendant; was in his place yesterday and bought a paper of matches; I gave him a twenty-five cent stamp, and he gave me two five cent coins and a ten cent stamp and two pennies; I went up and gave the five cent coins to Murray, the detective; he gave me his knife and told me to mark them, which I did; I identify them, [shown to witness;] defendant gave them to me; Murray asked me to go there.

Mr. Bell appeared for the Government and J. W. Curtiss, Esq., for the defendant.

The case was adjourned to the 14th inst., at 11 A. M.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Valentine Ruppert, James Hinds, Wm. Reynolds, Catharine Albert, Philippine Willing, Susan Seaman, George Coggill, Joseph A. Varnum, Catharine E. Codington, Wm. Volmar, Annie Smyth, Elizabeth S. Chanler, Reuben Withers, Elizabeth Neighbour, Edward Harrison, Charles Sharlack, George H. Hegeman, Henry Wicker, James Donnell.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

have been granted on the following estates: Fredk. Stockdeick, Wilhelmina Sauer, Catharine A. Ebbets, Timothy Kelly, Wilhelmina Ruppert, Wm. H. Carman, Solomon Hart, Elizabeth McCormick, Paul Rapp, Peter Steppan, Wm. H. B. Van Hartwick, Cornelius C. Ackerman, Sarah L. Beck, Jacob Flatter, Christiana Hettinger, Edward Harrison, Charles N. Tripp, Henry R. Barker, Julia Cunningham, Mary E. Conklin, Hester A. Hammond, Ann Sweeney, Sophia Sigmund, Hugh Williams, John Fink, John McNelly, Howard M. Rogers, Anna M. Probet.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 9.

By Justice Jones.

Gradon Marks *vs.* Samuel Hammerstien; motion granted. Edmond Hoffman *vs.* The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 9.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss Lillie E. Reynolds, Mrs. Geo. Stoke, Henry Spears, Floyd Reynolds, Fred. R. Williams, Lafayette, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, of Toronto; Prest. F. A. P. Barnard and wife, Columbia College; Mrs. Goring, of Toronto; Capt. J. H. Strong, U. S. Navy; Wm. P. Powers, E. A. Lambert, R. S. Bannerman and son; Mr. Cooke; Thomas Desard, H. Van Maile, Mr. and Mrs. Roaf, of Toronto; R. G. Dickson, British Army, of Toronto; R. J. Purdon, Mr. Rice, of Toronto; Mr. Bryan Hamilton, Robert Service, Mr. Thomas, of Toronto; J. Bigler, wife Miss S. Emma Bigler and Mr. and Mrs. Mary A. Bigler, of New-York; Thomas Parker, H. B. Jackson, of New-York; Philip Traine, N. McKie, A. Bins, Mr. Overall, of Chicago; [illegible], Miss Margaret McKie, Miss Ann Jane McKie, of Pittsburg; H. C. Morris, of Cincinnati; Mr. Ridner, of Hamilton; Jno. A. Wilstach and wife, Mrs. Alice Robinson and son, Wharton Metcalfe, of Hamilton; Jos. Brennen, Wm. H. Ferris and servant, Mr. Blair, Mr. Footman, of London; Mr. Crookshank, of Glasgow; John F. Hopkins, Geo. Gibson, Jno. E. Bond, T. C. Coleman, of Kentucky; Evan J. Coleman, Col. Douglass, Jno. McConnell and wife, from Texas.

Feb. 9.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Mrs. Chas. Jackson, W. Egmont, Mrs. Egmont, Miss Louisa Egmont, Master Isidor Egmont, Miss Gertrude Egmont, Master Albert Egmont, Chas. H. Law, Frank Davis, S. F. Marsh, H. Metcalfe, John Rudolph, Geo. Godfrey, W. T. Rathbun, Timothy Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, D. P. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, John McMurtie, Miss Martin, John Haslit, Andrew S. McMullen, John Robertson, Richard Marshall, Sam Lindsay, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City for Charleston—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waldo, Mrs. V. G. Vose, Miss Annie Vose, Mr. and Mrs. Brockingham, W. A. White, Jr., Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Valentine, Rev. Francis J. Lenham, Mrs. Glass, T. Burkley, O. H. Lenier, Miss M. L. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Brimley, Miss Brimley, Dr. Hubbell and friend, Mrs. W. F. Funston, M. E. Bascom, Dr. John M. Duling, Jeter J. Drane, Richard Oregan, Mr. McIntosh, W. J. Britton, Mrs. Denning, Miss Ellen L. Denning, H. Conlon, Mrs. J. Grotes and children, Mrs. M. Bragg, W. A. Beckman, Mrs. Beckman, Miss Jeanette Miller, Charles de la Val, Mr. Porter, George Tuller, A. T. Tuller, Miss Jane Tuller, Mrs. Farley, Thomas Shaw, S. Small, S. Knox, Miss C. E. Opdyke, Mrs. Dr. Shearer, Mrs. O. W. Coles, Miss Mary Birchard, Mrs. Leight, Miss Johnson and others.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Mrs. La Comte Montaigu, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lenilhon, child and servant, Miss Annie Stone and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Turnure, Mrs. W. Lobe, child and servant, Miss Morgan, Bernardo Toledo, E. Ping, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Lawrey, J. Santofirma, E. Huerta, Thos. P. Stotesbury, A. Lindsay, A. A. Suarez, A. C. Martin, M. Gonzalez, Mrs. F. Sonteras, Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Buzo, Mrs. Gutho, Viscount Scotwell, E. Digby, Mrs. J. Cummings, Mrs. W. H. Platt, Mrs. Geo. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sawton, Manuel Toledo, E. Zurbano, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kemble, Jr., J. A. Sherman, H. Jimenes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forstman, R. L. De la Tone, D. F. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Nyono, Antonio Alonzo, Mrs. Ancos, Miss E. Saulerat, Mrs. M. A. Hubbard, A. Batanncuit.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry, Jr., D. B. Metcalf, W. H. Stevens, Miss Eliza Owens, Miss H. Hong, P. G. Hawkins, L. Oliver, Mrs. W. A. Wagner, C. Collins, S. Davenson, Miss Carrie Pierson, Wm. G. Harrison, Isaac P. Baldwin, Miss A. R. Sloan, Alfred M. Hathaway, J. W. Welsh, Harry Munger, Jacob Leawald, Mrs. M. Long and 2 children, W. H. Mapes, J. Hawkins, Adolph Enggass, Miss Lizzie Wagner, W. J. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tenson, H. Patterson, James Carrington, Henry Gray, C. P. Hathaway, J. Q. Addison, Walter Lamonte.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 01 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets... 11 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 13 | Gov. Island. 12 02 | Hell Gate... 1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, F. McDonald; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans, N. Y. M. Steamship Co.; Delaware, Petrous, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; C. W. Lord, Ward, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Gen. Grant, Couch, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Burton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Miami, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Norfolk, Vance, Alexandria, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Avonest, (Brem.,) Steinkraus, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; St. Andrew (Br.,) Rosemeyer, Cienfuegos, C. Messenger; Henry Flitner, Parks, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.; A. M. Lovett (Br.,) Lovett, Falmouth via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Thos. Turrell, Thompson, Mayaguez; Geo. Dawes, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Rachel Coney, Coney, St. Jago de Cuba, Moss & Ward; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Wilbur, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schooners Crinoline, Jackson, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Little Ride, Benhoff, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; C. B. Manning, Sinclair, Boston, J. A. Stetson; E. N. Perry, Hamilton, Charleston, H. Smith & Brown.

Arrived.

Steamship Juno, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans Jan. 29, and S. W. Pass Jan. 30, via Key West Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with cotton and mdse. to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Miami, Rudolf, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 12, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was up to the Georges the 13th day out; since then has had heavy westerly gales and calms; has had a pilot on board 4 ds. Jan. 21, Augustus Neidling, a seaman, native of Germany, died of heart disease, and was buried at sea.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Is at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Rhine, Kommelling, London 47 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales, stove forward house and bulwarks.

Bark Sea Queen, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Liverpool Nov. 24, with salt and coal to Arthur Leary. Jan. 11, lat. 42, lon. 45 W., spoke Dan. brig Savaria, from Richmond for Trieste, who supplied with some provisions; Jan. 5, encountered high winds from S. S. E., barometer 29 30; 6th, at 8 A. M., wind continuing the same, weather looking very threatening, barometer 28 58, lat. 37 N., lon. 58 30 W., encountered a heavy squall, with rain, from N. W.; ship hove to under maintopsail; supposed to be near a cyclone; 10 A. M. took the gale from W. N. W., which hove the ship on her beam ends, and so thick could not see the foreyard, with a terrific sea; this lasted until noon, when it abated, but still continued to blow from N. W. for 12 ds., ship hove to all the time; drifted from lat. 37 N., lon. 58 30 W., to 34 N. and 53 W., and continued to blow heavy from N. W. until we reached lat. 38 N., lon. 58 W.; sprung the rudder-head.

Bark Diana, (Norw.,) Thompson, Newcastle 80 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Olbers, (Brem.,) Deike, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had heavy weather the latter part of the passage; had three deaths.

Bark Prairie Bird, Davis, Malaga Dec. 19, with fruit to master.

Brig Saxon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Green, Goree, W. C. A., Jan. 3, with hides, nuts, &c., to M. E. Greene & Currie. Feb. 7, picked up a spar buoy, topmast painted red, with figure 4 and letters U. S. H. or M.

Brig S. J. Strout, Strout, Jacksonville, Fla., via Newport, with cotton to master. Had very heavy W. winds; lost foretopgallantmast.

Schr. Virginia, Burse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, Steele, of and from Bermuda Jan. 21, in ballast to J. N. Harvey. Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Leach, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20. Has had heavy weather, and split sails.

Brig Julia, (of Barbadoes,) Logan, Demerara via Barbados 39 ds., with sugar, &c., to Harvey Barnes. Has had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Joshua & Mary, (of London,) Turner, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Kirland & Von Sachs.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Aus.,) Behrmann, Rio Grande 75 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather the last 3 weeks; was hove to for 14 ds. during a heavy N. W. gale.

Schr. Bliss, Keefe, of and from Harbor Grace, N. F., 29 ds., with fish and oil to J. L. Overton.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., raining and thick.

Sailed.

Feb. 9—Steamships Union, Caledonia, Columbia, Europe, City of Paris, Fah-Kee, Quaker City, C. W. Lord, El Cid, Gen. Grant, Monterey, Huntsville, San Jacinto, Fairbanks, Niagara and Hatteras, and ships N. B. Palmer, for Hong Kong, and Jeremiah Thompson, for Liverpool. The two latter have anchored at Quarantine.

Below.

Ship Dashing Wave, (of Boston,) Carlton, from San Francisco Nov. 1, supposed to be leaky.

Brig Lydia H. Cole.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. bark Media, from Gottenburg; schr. Mabel Hall, from Aux Cayes for New-York; put into Edgartown Feb. 5 with loss of mainboom, mainsail and foresail; will repair.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—Arr. bark Annie, from Cardiff; brigs Fannie, Nevasea, for Baltimore; Concordia, for New-York; schr. Virginia Dare, Turks Island, for Edenton, N. C., with salt; encountered a hurricane Jan. 5, and was driven 700 miles off her course; laid hove to 21 ds.; lost sails and sustained other damage; the vessel is light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The steamer Idaho, 111 ds. from Bath, Me., arr. last night.

The following vessels laden with wheat sailed yesterday: Ships Marmion, for Cork; Viscata, Bandheidden and Western Empire, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship City of Montreal, from London, which was reported as having anchored at the Hook on the evening of the 7th inst., came up to the City this A. M. Had stopped at Bermuda, and left there Jan. 26. The following vessels were in Bermuda when the City of Montreal left: Br. barks Thos. Whitney, Kelly; Campanero, Speights, and Jane Rose, Middleton; Am. bark Magdalena, Ewell; Br. brigs Quick, LeCoutar; Karnak, Locke; Lawravano, Briffett; Am. brigs Aurate, Davis; George Gilchrist, Gilchrist; Henry & Louise, Petter; Queen of the South, Anderson; Br. schrs. Amelia, Fichett, and Mary Barden, LeBraun; Am. schr. Three Sisters, and steamer Gloucester.

The ship Jane Leech, Bingham, which arrived yesterday from Zebu, Sept. 8, via Algoa Bay, C. G. H., Dec. 14, with hemp and sugar to master, reports having crossed the equator Jan. 11, in lon. 32 W. Jan. 3, lat. 9 44 S., lon. 18 03 W., spoke Fr. bark Oriental, from Gaboon for Mozambique; 31st, lat. 15 16 N., lon. 46 03 W., Prussian bark Express, from Demerara for Liverpool; 30th, lat. 24 50, lon. 62 45, bark Prairie Bird, from Malaga for New-York.

There is a large ship ashore on the West Bank.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The Br. bark White Squall, Capt. Thirkell, from Singapore for Boston, went ashore this morning in Coon's Hollow, near Wellfleet. All hands were saved. The vessel is light and lies easy, and will probably be got off. The steamer Charles Pearson will go to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Pendergast—bark, hence for Rio Janeiro, 32 ds. out, Dec. 19, 100 miles E. S. E. of Cape Frere.

Calculia—Fr. brig, from Guadaloupe for Bordeaux, 15 ds. out, Jan. 31, lat. 37 28 N., lon. 63 W.

Kate Davenport—ship, steering S., was seen Feb. 5, lat. 40 16 N., lon. 70 20 W.

Minnehaha—brig, hence for Cienfuegos, Feb. 7, lat. 37 40, lon. 73.

Saxon—brig, from River Gambia, for New-York, Jan. 31, lat. 37 23 N., lon. 63 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Goree, W. C. A., Jan. 3, Am. schr. J. A. Ward, for Boston.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

JOHN H. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,

Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 167, Feb. 9, 1867.

10, 21, 45, 56, 75, 30, 34, 17, 66, 49, 40, 9, 36.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 168, Feb. 9, 1867.

15, 72, 62, 64, 76, 20, 9, 30, 34, 48, 16, 28, 29.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 91, Feb. 9, 1867.

42, 65, 8, 33, 60, 72, 68, 35, 49, 16, 67, 7, 58.

SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 92, Feb. 9, 1867.

50, 66, 35, 74, 30, 8, 36, 46, 11, 76, 40, 58, 42.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$384,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

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CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE TREASURER OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND of the City of New-York gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $[illegible], being a donation to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.